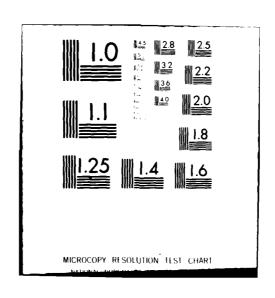
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION CLEVEL--ETC F/6 21/5 COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR AERODYNAMIC AND BLADING DESIGN OF MULTISTA--ETC(U) AD-A109 888 DEC 81 J E CROUSE, W T GORRELL NASA-TP-1946 UNCLASSIFIED USAAVRADCOM-TR-80-C-21 NL 1.,2 ^E 4a - a



NASA Technical Paper 1946

AVRADCOM Technical Report 80-C-21

December 1981

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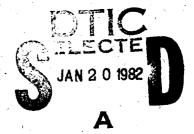
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Computer Program for Aerodynamic and Blading Design of Multistage Axial-Flow Compressors.

James E. Crouse and William T. Gorrell



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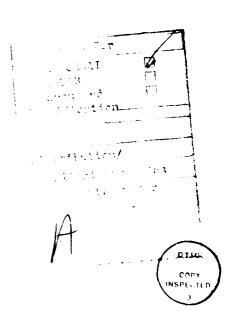
# Computer Program for Aerodynamic and Blading Design of Multistage Axial-Flow Compressors

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# **Summary**

A code for computing the aerodynamic design of a multistage axial-flow compressor and, if desired, the associated blading geometry input for internal flow analysis codes is presented. The aerodynamic solution gives velocity diagrams on selected streamlines of revolution at the blade row edges. Blading is defined from stacked blade elements associated with the selected streamlines. The blade element inlet and outlet angles are established through empirical incidence and deviation angle adjustments to the relative flow angles of the velocity diagrams. The blade element centerline is composed of two segments tangentially joined at a transition point. The local blade angle variation of each segment can be specified with a fourth-degree polynomial function of path distance. Blade element thickness also can be specified with fourth-degree polynomial functions of path distance from the maximum thickness point.

Steady axisymmetric two is assumed; so the aerodynamic problem can be reduced to solving the two-dimensional flow field in the meridional plane. Because the equations of motion as developed herein are only applicable for calculation stations outside the blade rows, stations at the blade edges, but not inside the blade rows, are used. The streamline curvature method is used for the iterative aerodynamic solution. If a blade design is desired, the blade elements are defined and stacked within the aerodynamic solution iteration. Thus the design velocity diagrams can be located at the blade edges.

The program input includes the annulus profile, the overall compressor mass flow, the pressure ratio, and the rotative speed. A number of parameters are input to specify and control the blade row aerodynamics and geometry. There are numerous options for controlling the way information is input and for specifying the amount of output. The output from the aerodynamic solution has an overall blade row and compressor performance summary followed by blade element parameters for the individual blade rows. If desired, blade coordinates in the streamwise direction for internal flow analysis codes and/or coordinates on plane sections through blades for tabrication drawings can be printed and punched.

#### Introduction

The axial-flow compressor is used for aircraft engines because it has distinct configuration and performance advantages over other compressor types, but the good potential performance is not easily attained. The problem and challenge to the designer is to model the actual flows well enough to adequately predict aerodynamic performance. Progress is continually being made with codes for computing the complex three-dimensional flows in turbomachinery. However, it is extremely difficult to design mechanically acceptable turbomachinery blading by using the direct approach (i.e., specifying inviscid blade surface velocities and computing the blade geometry). Consequently, the more detailed codes are generally used in the analysis mode; that is, the flow field is calculated for a fixed geometry. The current procedure is to establish blading geometry with simpler design codes and then to use the more detailed analysis codes in blade rows where troublesome flow conditions are likely to exist. In this way prototype designs can often be adjusted before hardware is built and tested.

The time and effort needed to get acceptable configurations can be reduced if the design code can be made to yield a good initial solution and if the design and analysis codes can be made more compatible with one another. This compatibility can be achieved (1) if the output from a design code can be directly used by flow and mechanical analysis codes and (2) if corrective adjustments indicated by the analysis codes can effectively be made in the design code. With these objectives in mind a composite aerodynamic and blade design code for axial-flow compressors has been developed. The code and its capabilities are the subjects of this report.

The aerodynamic solution assumes steady, axisymmetric flow and uses a streamline curvature method for calculation stations outside the blade rows. The program is structured so that the empirical correlations (such as those for loss, deviation angle, and incidence angle) can readily be changed when the need or desire exists. The method of describing blading is a compromise between the vast amount of input needed for completely general blade elements and the restrictions of simple shapes. A blade element is defined on a conic surface with thickness applied to a centerline that is composed of two segments tangentially joined at a transition point. The blade angle function of each segment can be defined with a fourth-degree polynomial. Thickness is prescribed by first specifying a maximum thickness value and location. The distribution of thickness in each direction from the maximum thickness location is then prescribed with a fourth-degree polynomial. Finally each polynomial coefficient is defined across blade elements with a third-degree polynomial function of annulus height.

# Compressor Design Procedures

The discussion of the compressor design procedures is organized according to usage in the computer program; so for better orientation an operational overview of the program is given first (table I). The computer program can be divided into three major phases of calculation: (1) the input and initialization phase, (2) the iteration phase, and (3) the terminal calculation phase. In the input and initialization phase the input data are read and interpreted, the calculation stations are located with estimated values for the blade edges, and streamlines are located on the basis of annulus area. Estimates of stagnation temperature and pressure and axial and tangential velocity components are also made for all calculation points in the flow field.

The iteration phase includes both the flow field and the blade design iterations. In the flow field iteration the equations of motion are satisfied in the meridional (r-z) plane for stations that are lines across the flow annulus. At the stations the equations of motion and overall flow continuity are satisfied with fixed values of streamline slope and curvature for a complete computational pass across the annulus. After the overall flow continuity condition at a calculation station is satisfied, the internal streamline intersections with the station lines are updated by solving for the locations that give specified fractions of overall station weight flow. At the completion of a pass through all the calculation stations in the annulus, the new streamline locations are curve fit for new streamline slope and curvature values.

To insure proper location of the blade edge stations, most of the blade design iteration is made concurrent with the flow field iteration. This operation includes the calculation of incidence and deviation angles, the layout and stacking of blade elements, and the realignment of the elements.

The terminal calculation phase performs the final calculations and generates the output. Mass-averaged parameters for the individual and cumulative compressor blade rows are computed and printed first. Then tabulated values of aerodynamic and blading parameters along the station lines are computed and printed. Finally blade section coordinates and other section mechanical properties can be computed and printed if desired.

The program is discussed in greater detail in the following subsections.

#### Input and Initialization

The basic computational plane is the meriodional (r-z) plane of a cylindrical coordinate system. A graphic view of an example compressor configuration is shown in figure 1. The hub and tip casing walls are fixed input. Calculation stations are located at the blade row leading and trailing edges and at other annular locations for the purpose of locating streamlines. The input data can be classified into two groups: general information and calculation station and blade row information. The input parameters and options, along with the input data format, are described in appendix B. (All mathematical symbols are defined in appendix A.) Additional advice on how to set up the input is given in the section User Information.

#### General Information

All the general information is read in first. Included are the following:

- (1) Compressor rotational speed
- (2) Inlet flow rate
- (3) Desired compressor pressure ratio
- (4) Gas molecular weight
- (5) Number of streamlines

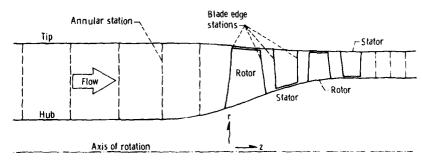


Figure 1. - Calculation stations in compressor flow path.

- (6) Number of blade rows
- (7) Number of annular stations
- (8) Coefficients for  $c_p$  as a fifth-degree polynomial function of temperature
- (9) Far upstream values of total temperature, total pressure, and inlet tangential velocity for each streamline
- (10) Streamtube mass flow fractions between streamlines
- (11) Sets of points to define tip and hub casing contours
- (12) Sets of blade element profile loss parameters that are tabulated as functions of blade element loading parameter and fraction of passage height

As many as five loss sets can be input. The particular loss set used for a given blade row is designated in the blade row input. Usually at least two loss sets are input—one for rotors and another for stators.

#### Calculation Station Data Sets

The data sets that contain information about the calculation stations and blade rows are read in order from annulus inlet to outlet. The first card of the data set identifies the type of station, the tip and hub axial locations, the tip and hub boundary layer blockage factors and the station mass flow bleed. For annular stations the single card is the whole data set. For rotors and stators several cards are used to describe (1) the blade row inlet and outlet station information, (2) the blade row aerodynamic parameter input and controls, and (3) the parameters defining blade geometry. A blade and the associated edge calculation stations are located in the annulus by using a reference blade element stacking line. Stacking axis tip and hub axial locations and lean angle in the circumferential direction are input.

The locations of the calculation stations at the blade edges are at first approximated from some of the input blade geometry information. The station locations are moved during later iterations when the blade elements are defined and stacked. However, the input tip and hub boundary layer blockages and mass flow bleeds for the inlet and outlet stations are constant.

Aerodynamic parameter input and controls.—The blade aerodynamic design is controlled with several parameters that impose the necessary and sufficient conditions for a solution. The options as to how such conditions can be imposed are shown in table II. For rotors the most convenient option is to specify the stage energy addition as a cumulative fraction of the overall compressor energy addition. With this option the radial distribution of energy addition is not input directly but is imposed through a normalized rotor exit stagnation pressure profile that is expressed as a

polynomial function of annulus height in the radial direction. The pressure level is computed internally to the program from the energy input level and the computed losses. With the other rotor options the exit temperature profile is input instead of the energy addition fraction being specified. For either a rotor or stator, stagnation pressure profiles can be input instead of the losses being computed internal to the program. These options can be useful to users who have existing aerodynamic designs but want to use this program for blade description and fabrication coordinates.

At a stator exit a tangential velocity profile is input as a polynomial function of radius. Unless specified, the stator outlet pressure profile is determined from stator losses and streamline mixing effects from the upstream station.

There are some input aerodynamic limits that the program will not allow to be exceeded. For a rotor the limiting parameters are tip diffusion factor and absolute flow angle at the hub. The stator aerodynamic limits are diffusion factor and inlet Mach number at the hub. If an aerodynamic limit is exceeded during iteration, the stage energy addition is lowered by the amount needed to get the aerodynamic limit within bounds. If any other stage is not up to one of the aerodynamic limits, the energy decrement is made up among such stages. If all the stages reach an aerodynamic limit, the input overall compressor pressure ratio is lowered.

The blade angles are related to fluid flow angles along streamlines by two key correction parameters—incidence angle at the inlet and deviation angle at the outlet (fig. 2). There are several options for specifying each. Two of the options for both the incidence and deviation angles are the two-and three-dimensional methods of reference 1. The other incidence angle option is user-entered tabular

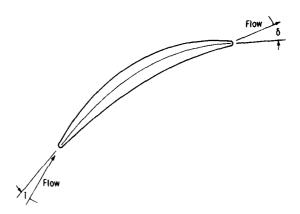


Figure 2. - Blade element incidence and deviation angles.

data referenced to either the centerline or the suctionsurface blade angles at the inlet. Other deviation options are user-entered tabular data and a version of Carter's rule, which was modified to account for centerline shapes other than a circular arc. The modification is shown in figure 3.

Another input aerodynamic parameter is the minimum blade choke margin  $(A/A^*)$  – 1, where A is the local streamtube cascade channel area and A\* is the corresponding area needed for choked flow. The A\* value is the area needed to pass the streamtube flow at a relative Mach number of 1.0. The effects of losses in all blade rows and energy addition in rotors are included in the computation of  $A^*$ . Choke margin depends on the flow conditions and geometry defining the channel area. If insufficient choke margin exists in a prototype design, some compromise must be made in either the aerodynamic requirements or the geometry. Minor choke margin deficiencies can usually be accommodated with adjustments in geometry. Logical procedures for geometry adjustments are not obvious; however, if the minimum margin occurs at the channel entrance, increased incidence is an effective method of relief. If a minimum desired choke margin is input, the program will adjust incidence angle up to  $+2^{\circ}$  to the leading-edge suction surface in order to attain the specified choke margin if the channel entrance is the problem. When the minimum margin occurs at other locations in the channel, the minimum value and its location are printed in the output and it is up to the user to decide if he wants to make compromises to improve the choke margin.

Blade geometry parameters.—A number of blade geometry parameters are input for the pupose of defining a blade. Blade chord is defined along flow streamlines, but for the purpose of this blade definition a radial projection of streamline chord is specified because it is more meaningful for defining a structurally sound configuration. The radially projected chord is defined from the number of blades, the tip solidity, and a normalized polynomial for the radial variation of chord. The blade is basically defined from a stacked series of gradually changing airfoil shapes or "blade elements" in the radial direction.

Each blade element, as shown in figure 4, is defined from a thickness distribution applied to a two-segment centerline. The variation of the local centerline angles  $\kappa$  with path distance can be specified by option through the parameter IDEF(IROW). If IDEF(IROW) equals zero, the  $\kappa$  for each segment varies linearly with path distance (as a circular arc). When IDEF(IROW) does not equal zero, the  $\kappa$  for each segment is expressed as a fourth-degree polynomial function of path distance. The blade angle is continuous at the transition point, but the rate at which the angle changes with distance (curvature) can be discontinuous. The ratio of curvature for the first segment to that for the second segment is defined as the turning rate ratio. When the blade local centerline angle  $\kappa$  is specified by polynomial coefficients, the turning rate ratio is controlled by the relative magnitudes of the linear term coefficients of the polynomials for each segment. However, when the segments are treated

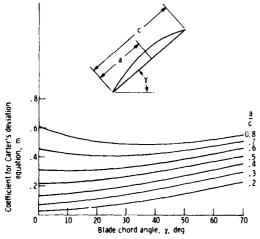


Figure 3, - Variation of coefficient for Carter's deviation equation with location of blade element maximum camber point,

m = (0, 219 + 0, 0008916  $\gamma$  + 0, 000027085  $\gamma^2$ )  $\chi(2a/c)(2, 175-0, 035525 \gamma + 0, 00019167 \gamma^2)$ 

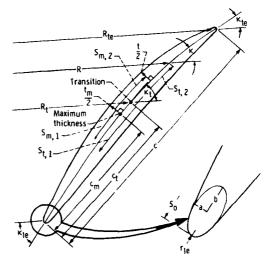


Figure 4. - Reference and direction nomenclature for prescribed blade element contertine and thickness polynomials.

simply as circular arcs, the turning rate ratio is a blade element input parameter.

When IDEF(IROW) equals zero, there are some options for specifying the turning rate ratio at the transition point. With the CIRCULAR option the value is set at 1.0, as for a circular arc blade element, for all blade elements in the blade row. With the TABULAR option a table of values for the elements is read. With the OPTIMUM option a value will be set by an empirical function of inlet relative Mach number. For this option the blade element will be a circular arc below a relative Mach number of 0.8. As relative Mach number increases, the ratio of first-to second-segment turning rate at the transition point is reduced. A limit of zero camber on the suction surface of the first segment is approached at an inlet relative Mach number of about 1.60.

The coefficients for the centerline polynomial (i.e., when IDEF(IROW)  $\neq$ 0) are input as a cubic function of blade span. There are two reasons for this method of specification. First, the user is more confident of specifying a relatively smooth blade surface; and second, the amount of input is reduced over that required by individual coefficients for as many as 11 blade elements.

Blade element surface definition begins with three anchor points from the centerline. These points are a maximum thickness point and the two end points. A maximum thickness value normalized by chord and its location as a fraction of chord are input. At the maximum thickness point the normal-to-centerline distance to each surface is one-half the maximum thickness, and the surface  $\kappa$  angles are equal to the centerline  $\kappa$ .

At the blade element ends the leading- and trailing-edge end circle radii normalized to chord are input. If IDEF(IROW) does not equal zero, the end configurations are ellipses with semimajor axes tangent to the local centerline. For this case the input end circle radius is used as the minimum radius value of the ellipse. For each ellipse one other parameter is input to specify elongation. The parameter is e=(b/a)-1, where b and a are the semimajor and semiminor axes, respectively. Note that as e approaches zero, the ellipse approaches a circle with the input radius.

A surface definition criterion is that the surface curve join the end circles or ellipses at a point of tangency. When IDEF(IROW) equals zero, the surface curves are defined with  $\kappa$  being a linear function of path distance for each segment. As explained in reference 2, necessary and sufficient conditions exist to completely define the surfaces when the computation is begun on the segment where the maximum thickness occurs.

When IDEF(IROW) does not equal zero, the blade

surfaces for each segment are defined by polynomial distributions of the normal-to-centerline distance. The functional relation for this distance is

$$t = \frac{t_m}{2} - a\sqrt{S_o} + a\sqrt{S - S_o} + \frac{aS}{2\sqrt{S_o}} - bS^2 - cS^3 - dS^4$$

where S is the centerline distance (normalized by chord) from the maximum thickness point. Values of S are positive in either direction from the maximum thickness point; and  $S_o$  is the maximum S, which is the distance to the point where the end ellipse intersects the centerline (fig. 4).

There are two other input parameters for blade rows. One is a material density for rotors. If a nonzero value is input for a rotor, the stacked blade will lean in both the meridional and the  $r-\theta$  planes so that the centrifugal force on a blade with the input material density will balance the aerodynamic forces at the design point. The objective is to minimize the blade root stress. With atmospheric air as the working fluid, the lean is normally only a fraction of a degree.

The final input parameter, NXCUT, controls the number and location of planes through a blade row for which fabrication coordinates are desired. If the parameter is zero, the program will set the number of XCUT's on the basis of aspect ratio, which is the ratio of overall radial to axial blade lengths. For positive parameter input values the program will determine appropriate locations for that number of planes to represent the blade. Negative parameter values trigger an option to read cards for the XCUT plane values. The number of input values expected for a blade row is the absolute value of the negative parameter.

#### Initialization

Once the input is read, a number of initialization calculations are made in subroutine START in preparation for the iterative phase of computation. The axial locations of the blade edges are approximated and the intersections of all station lines with the casing walls are determined. Checks are made to be certain that the spacing of calculation stations is appropriate. Annular stations will be shifted by the program if calculation stations cross one another or if adjacent spacing is less than 30 percent of the spacing of neighboring stations.

Streamlines are initially positioned by applying the input stream-tube weight flow fractions to the annulus area. From the input data the circumferential component of velocity and the stagnation temperature and pressure are approximated for all streamlines at all calculation stations throughout the flow field. Finally an axial velocity is computed for each station by using meanline values in a continuity calculation at the station.

#### Iteration

The general objective of the program is to obtain both an aerodynamic solution and a blade design. Both are achieved with iterative procedures. The aerodynamic design has the greater sensitivity, and it requires more iterations. The program is set up to do the aerodynamic and blade design iterations concurrently. However, the blade design is done less frequently and lags the aerodynamic iteration. The first blade design iteration occurs on the fourth aerodynamic iteration, and the final blade design pass is made after the aerodynamic solution is printed.

#### Aerodynamic Design

The aerodynamic design solution establishes complete velocity diagrams and fluid state properties on streamlines at the blade row inlet and exit. A bilevel iteration is used to arrive at the solution. In the outer loop the variables are stagnation temperature and pressure; the tangential component of velocity; and the streamline location, slope, and curvature. The inner loop is the station flow continuity calculation in which the axial component of velocity is the variable and the outer loop parameters are held fixed. An example flow field with typical placement of calculation stations is shown in figure 1.

Outer loop.—In the program the control routine for the outer loop is VDIAG. The basic procedure is station marching from inlet to outlet with streamline parameters fixed. Only after a pass through all the stations are the streamlines relocated from the current flow solution. Normally between 10 and 20 of the cycles are needed to converge to a solution.

The major part of the blade design is also controlled in the outer loop. When a blade design iteration is made, the blade edge station locations are moved to the new blade edge locations.

The tangential velocity and the stagnation temperature and pressure at a station are determined as changes from values of the preceding station on the particular streamline. For annular stations and blade row inlets the tangential velocity is determined from the conservation of angular momentum; that is, the product of radius and tangential velocity remains the same along streamlines outside the blade rows. Stagnation temperature and pressure should also be

conserved along streamlines outside the blade rows except for mixing effects from turbulence and secondary flows. The stagnation pressure distribution is input behind the rotors; so pressure gradients are reasonably well controlled in the design process without using empirical mixing terms.

In the design process the rotor energy addition must cover nonproductive losses in addition to producing a desired pressure. With the usual input options, losses are computed internal to the program. Normally there is a significant radial gradient of loss; so there is also a radial gradient of work. The stagnation temperature increase along a streamline is in almost direct proportion to the blade element work; so temperature gradients are generated. Because these gradients through compressor stages are basically additive, theoretically the gradients can grow very large. The real flows in compressors reduce this effect somewhat with fluid mixing. To at least partially account for fluid mixing in an empirical manner, a mixing term for temperature is used in the program. The mass average temperature is held constant at a station, but specific streamline values outside the blade rows are modified from the previous station values by equation (1).

$$\left(\frac{dT}{dr}\right)_{I} = \left(\frac{dT}{dr}\right)_{I-1} \exp\left\{-0.002\left(\frac{dT}{dr}\right)_{I-1}(\Delta z)\right\} (1)$$

where  $\Delta z$  is the axial distance between the adjacent stations. Future adjustments in this functional relation are probable as data from multistage compressors become available.

Stagnation temperature and pressure values are the most difficult to set at blade row exits. This is mainly because of the complex real flow effects through a blade row that must be represented either through theoretical models of loss or by empirical correlations. Representation of losses is, of course, one of the major problems for an aerodynamic solution. In this program the losses are represented by two additive components: shock losses, and all other losses.

The shock losses are a modification of those given in reference 3. This reference, in essence, gives the shock loss associated with a normal shock with an approach Mach number equal to the average relative Mach number at the suction and pressure surfaces of the blade at the normal shock. The suction-surface Mach number at the shock is determined by Prandtl-Meyer turning from the inlet.

Unless the flow is in the low transonic range, a normal shock cannot be maintained in a blade channel. Either the shock is oblique or it develops a

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foot at the blade surface because the boundary layer cannot sustain the sudden static pressure rise. In either case the shock losses are less than those predicted by a normal shock. To empirically account for these effects, the computed normal shock loss is reduced by dividing by the average inlet relative Mach number squared.

All the other blade row losses—profile, secondary, etc.—are represented by a correlation with fraction of passage height and aerodynamic blade loading. The values for such a correlation are input in tabular form. The aerodynamic blade loading parameter in the table is the diffusion factor of reference 1. In equation form it is

$$D = 1 - \frac{V_2'}{V_1'} + \frac{\Delta(rV_\theta)}{\sigma(r_1 + r_2)V_1'}$$
 (2)

The loss parameter in the table is

$$\frac{\bar{\omega}\cos\beta_2'}{2\sigma} \tag{3}$$

where  $\bar{\omega}$  is the loss coefficient.

$$\bar{\omega} = \frac{P'_{2i} - P'_{2}}{P'_{1} - p_{1}} \tag{4}$$

The rotor exit tangential velocity is calculated directly from the Euler equation

$$H_2 - H_1 = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} c_p \, dt = U_2 V_{\theta_2} - U V_{\theta_1}$$
 (5)

Note that the enthalpy change is evaluated by using an integral for the calorically nonperfect gas; that is,  $c_p$  is a function of temperature. All state processes in the program use thermally perfect, but calorically nonperfect, gas relations; so integrations and in some cases iterations are used in several small function routines.

Inner loop.—The basis function of the inner loop is to determine the axial velocity profile at the calculation station. The axial velocity level is set by flow continuity, and the distribution is controlled by the radial equation of motion. The differential equation is developed in appendix C. The form used in the program is

$$V_m \frac{dV_m}{dl} = \left(\frac{T-t}{T}\right) \frac{dH}{dl}$$

$$+Rt\frac{d\ln P}{dl}-V_{\theta}\frac{d(rV_{\theta})}{r\,dl}$$

$$+ V_m \frac{\partial V_m}{\partial m} \sin(\alpha + \lambda) + \frac{V_m^2}{R_m} \cos(\alpha + \lambda)$$
 (6)

with

$$\frac{\partial V_m}{\partial m} = \frac{V_m}{M_m^2 - 1}$$

$$\left[\frac{M_{\theta}^2 + 1}{r} \sin \alpha + \frac{d\alpha}{dl} \sec(\alpha + \lambda) - \frac{\tan(\alpha + \lambda)}{R_m}\right]$$
(7)

A velocity gradient procedure is used to construct the axial velocity profile from the tip to the hub with the stagnation state values, the streamline characteristics, and the tangential component of velocity held fixed. Since this inner loop of the program is used many times, some effort was made to evaluate its accuracy and efficiency for typical streamline spacing. Reasonably good accuracy and stability were found to result from a rather simple procedure. Let

$$\frac{dV_m}{dl} \approx \frac{a}{V_m} + bV_m \tag{8}$$

where

$$a = \left(1 - \frac{t}{T}\right) \frac{dH}{dl} + tR \frac{d \ln P}{dl} - V_{\theta} \frac{d(rV_{\theta})}{dl}$$
 (9)

and

$$b = \frac{\cos(\alpha + \lambda)}{R_m} + \frac{\sin(\alpha + \lambda)}{M_m^2 - 1}$$

$$\times \left[ \frac{M_{\theta}^2 + 1}{r} \sin \alpha + \frac{d\alpha}{dl} \sec(\alpha + \lambda) - \frac{\tan(\alpha + \lambda)}{R_m} \right] (10)$$

With a and b constants for the l interval along the station path, the solution for  $V_m$  is

$$V_{m,j+1}^2 = \left(\frac{a}{b} + V_{m,j}^2\right) e^{2b(l-l_o)} - \frac{a}{b}$$
 (11)

A two-step procedure is used in the program. First a, b, and  $V_m$  values on the streamline j are used to determine a temporary  $V_{m,j+1}$ . The a and b values are slightly dependent on  $V_m$  so  $V_{m,j+1}$  is used to determine new a and b values. The second step uses the average of the old and new respective values of a and b to compute a final  $V_{m,j+1}$  value. This  $V_{m,j+1}$  value will then be used as the current  $V_{m,j}$  value for the next l interval.

When  $V_m$  values are set on all streamlines, flow continuity is checked by using dr integration of a piecewise cubic curve fit of  $\rho V_m r$  values at the streamlines. If the integrated weight flow is not within 0.01 percent of its specified value, the tip reference  $V_m$  is adjusted and the  $V_m$  profile is reconstructed. The method of adjusting the reference value of  $V_m$  is shown graphically in figure 5. There are two solutions to the continuity equation in compressible flow—the subsonic and supersonic solutions. When a parabolic fit of trial solutions is used to get a new trial value of  $V_m$ , the lower or subsonic solution is always sought. The  $V_m$ adjustment between iterations usually is small; so convergence normally is achieved in three or four passes.

Once convergence is achieved, the profile is back integrated to find the fraction of weight flow points represented by the streamlines. These points are saved until the outer loop pass through all the stations is completed for the purpose of relocating streamlines.

#### Blade Design

A blade is defined from stacked blade elements. The procedure for laying out blade elements and stacking them for blade definition is given in detail in

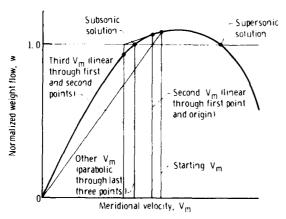


Figure 5. - Meridional velocity adjustment for flow continuity iteration.

reference 2. Only a summary description is given herein. A blade element is laid out on a cone with a center axis coincident with the turbomachine axis of rotation. The angle and location of the cone are fixed by the intersection of the streamline with the leading-and trailing-edge station lines of the blade (fig. 6).

The leading- and trailing-edge blade angles are related to aerodynamic flow angles primarily through two key correlation parameters—incidence angle and deviation angle. The user has some options for the specification of these correlation parameters, as already discussed in the section on data input. Application of incidence and deviation angles to the flow angles at the blade edges gives blade angles in the local streamwise direction. Corrections to "cascade" deviation angle for a change in radius and axial velocity are made internally to the program. These corrections are presented in reference 4 to relate deviation angle to a cascade section with equivalent circulation rather than with the same camber angle.

Because the cone angle of the associated blade element is usually a little different from these local streamwise blade angles, corrections are made with current streamwise and radial direction derivatives. The blade element leading- and trailing-edge angles are calculated from aerodynamic flow angles in subroutine BLADE.

Blade element layout.—There are several options for controlling the blade element layout (see the IDEF (IROW) parameter description in appendix B). With all but one of these options a blade element is described by a prescribed thickness applied to a prescribed centerline (fig. 4). The centerline is treated as two segments that are joined at the reference transition point. The rate of change of the local blade angle with path distance,  $\kappa = f(s)$  (fig. 4), is controlled by a fourth-degree polynomial for each segment. The coefficients for the polynomials are input, but they are scaled in the program to match blade element inlet and outlet angles. The fourth-degree polynomial

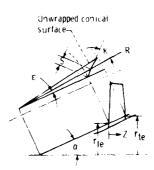


Figure 6. - Conical coordinate system for blade element layout.

representation of segment blade angle represents greater specification freedom than does the linear specification of reference 2, where the ratio of inlet-to-outlet segment curvature at the transition point is input rather than any polynomial coefficients. A summary derivation of the equations for the centerline coordinates is given in appendix D.

Blade element thickness is defined along a path that is locally normal to the centerline. The pressure and suction surfaces are equidistant from the centerline. Thickness is specified in both the forward and rearward directions from the maximum thickness point by polynomials of the form

$$\frac{t}{2} = \frac{t_m}{2} - a\sqrt{S_o} + a\sqrt{S_o - S} + \frac{aS}{2\sqrt{S_o}}$$
$$-bS^2 - cS^3 - dS^4 \tag{12}$$

The input coefficients are scaled to meet the leadingand trailing-edge ellipses at the appropriate tangency points. The control routine for the blade element layout in the program is CONIC.

Blade element stacking.—The rotating parts of turbomachinery normally operate at high stress levels because of high centrifugal force. The high centrifugal acceleration also causes stress from bending moments to be very sensitive to blade element location. Thus it behooves the designer, first, to be reasonably accurate in the stacking computation and, second, to try to minimize stresses that can be easily reduced—namely, those from the steady-state bending. The blade bending moments from aerodynamic forces can be counterbalanced by centrifugal force moments with slight blade lean in both the (r-z) and  $(r-\theta)$  planes.

The reference line for stacking purposes is a radial line through the hub stacking reference point (fig. 7). The sections used for stacking alignment are planes normal to this reference line in space. Such planes are used because their centers of area are essentially the centers of centrifugal force also. The stacking line is a line that can be leaned from the reference line at the hub reference point. For alignment purposes the planes pass through the stacking line intersection of blade elements (fig. 7). Blade sections are defined by interpolation across blade elements. When the section center of area does not match the stacking line, the corresponding blade element is translated and rotated on its cone for the stacking adjustment. Normally the adjustments decrease by about an order of magnitude for successive passes through the stacking procedure. For each pass the stacking axis lean angles in both the (r-z) and  $(r-\theta)$  planes are

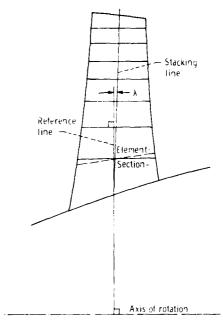


Figure 7. - Location of blade sections for blade element stacking adjustments.

recomputed and adjusted if the stacking axis lean option is activated through the input data.

#### **Terminal Calculations and Output**

The program output of an example two-stage compressor is shown in table III. In general the output is printed shortly after its computation so that large arrays of data are not stored. Data are printed from each of the major phases of computation—input, iteration, and terminal. The first information (table III (a)) is the input data, which are printed directly from input routines in very nearly the order in which the input was read.

The second major part of output (table III (b)), from the iterative phase of computation, is printed to help the user monitor the solution. Although these data have little value once the solution is converged, they are quite helpful in disclosing bad input and in finding sources of problems when solutions are not achieved.

For computational stability a station aspect ratio, defined as  $(r_t - r_h)/(z_{t+1} - z_t)$ , is limited to 7 for streamline fits. When the limit is exceeded, particular stations (according to the priorities set forth in the section User Information) are eliminated from the curve fits used to locate streamlines. The first data shown from the iteration phase are a table of such calculation station information (table II (b)). On the

left is a list of calculation station locations used to compute streamlines, along with the associated aspect ratios. On the right is the input list of station locations and aspect ratios. When blade rows are stacked, the blade edge stations are relocated, and thus the station aspect ratios change. After the first stacking on iteration 4, the station aspect ratios are rechecked and changes in the station list are made if necessary.

Arrays of axial velocities throughout the flow field for each iteration are the bulk of the output printed from the iterative phase of computation. These data are useful for observing solution stability since the solution convergence criterion is based on changes of axial velocity between successive iterations. Some compressor overall parameters are shown above the velocity arrays. Parameters included are the overall values of input pressure (PR), current computed pressure ratio (CPR), enthalpy increase (DHC), and ideal enthalpy increase (DHI).

When the aerodynamic solution is converged, the overall parameters for individual blade rows and the overall cumulative values in the compressor are computed and printed. Overall temperature and pressure values are calculated by mass averaging their equivalent enthalpy values. The cumulative forward axial thrust is the axial force exerted on the rotating shaft by aerodynamic forces from the hub inlet station of the first blade row to the local point. The thrust force shown for individual blade rows is the axial force on the shaft from the trailing edge of the upstream blade to the trailing edge of this blade row. Since the blade forces on stationary blade rows act on the casing, the thrust value on the rotating shaft is simply the static pressure force on the tapered shaft in the forward axial direction. Effects of cavities below the hub flow path are not included since undetermined information about seal locations and pressure differences would be needed. The gas bending moments are values for a single blade. The bending moments are referenced to the stacking axis intersection with the flow path wall from which the blades are attached.

Sets of calculation station data for streamlines across the channel follow the overall data. For all stations, velocity components, streamline slope and curvature, and both stagnation and static values of temperature and pressure are given. For stations at blade row edges, additional information is computed and printed. These parameters are (1) a complete description of velocity triangles, (2) definition of blade elements, (3) relations between aerodynamic and blade angles, (4) aerodynamic performance parameters, (5) streamline choke area margin, (6) local blade force intensity in pounds per radial inch on a blade, and (7) blade edge direction derivatives  $r d\theta/dr$ .

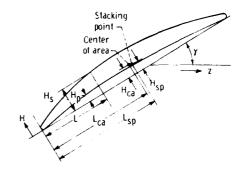


Figure 8. - Coordinate system for blade section output data.

If the input options call for fabrication coordinates, they are printed after all the aerodynamic output. The coordinates are printed in tabular form with four sections on a page, as shown in table III(c). The length coordinate L is a distance along the chord line, with the most forward point being zero (fig. 8). The pressure- and suction-surface height values  $H_p$  and  $H_s$ , respectively, are referenced from the chord line. Surface height values are given for at least 20 round-value increments of L; also surface coordinates are given for three specific values of L—the blade trailing edge and the leading- and trailing-edge ellipse tangency points with the surfaces.

A blade section's properties are shown above its table of coordinates (table III(c)). The blade section radial location, the L and H stacking point values, and the section setting angle are given to locate and orient the blade section. The blade section center-of-area coordinates, section area, minimum and maximum moments of inertia through the center area, orientation angle of the maximum moment of inertia with respect to the axial direction, section torsion constant, and twist stiffness are all useful information for design and stress analysis.

After all the fabrication coordinates for a given blade row are printed, the blade section coordinates are presented in another orientation that may be more useful for further flow analysis. With a stacking axis reference, coordinates for the same blade sections are given in the axial and tangential directions.

#### User Information

Since earlier sections of the report discuss the input, output, and main centers of program control, this discussion is directed at the user who is trying to get the program on his computer and to make it run efficiently. Some facts about the program as well as

some advice about the input are given.

The code, which is written in FORTRAN, takes about 80,000 decimal words of computer storage. The call relation among the subroutines is shown graphically in figure 9. Note that the tickmarks on the routine boxes in the figure mean that there are other call lines to the routine. These lines are shown on the other part of the figure where the routine name is repeated. The program running time on either a Univac 1110 or an IBM 360-67 is about 2 minutes for a single-stage compressor and about 5 minutes for a five-stage compressor. Several of the key indices in COMMON/SCALAR/ are described in the following tabulation.

#### Index

I

#### Description

calculation station index after preliminary calculations are completed. The program is dimensioned for 50 calculation stations and 20 blade rows, of which only 10 can be rotors. Each blade row accounts for two calculation stations—one at the leading edge of the blade and the other at the trailing edge. Rotors, stators, and annular calculation stations can be put together in any combination with the following constraints: The number of stations cannot exceed 50. There must be at least four annular stations ahead of the first blade row and at least three annular stations behind the last blade row.

#### IROTOR rotor index

IROW blade row index

J streamline index. Streamlines are numbered from one at the tip.

K loss set index for subroutine INPUT

As indicated in the table at least four annular stations are expected upstream of the first blade row and at least three downstream of the last blade row. Additional annular stations can be located between blade rows but not within blade rows; that is, not between the inlet and outlet stations of a given blade row.

Streamline intersections of station lines are determined by integrating velocity profiles at station lines to the specified mass flow fractions. Streamline slope and curvature are determined from streamwise

curve fits of these intersections. The consequence of this procedure is that the number of iterations and the program convergence characteristics are dependent on the calculation station location although the final solution, in general, is not very dependent on the location of the calculation stations.

The user can reduce the number of iterations and hence the program running time with good placement of calculation stations. The first calculation station should be placed upstream of the first blade row a distance at least equal to two or three annulus heights. The best far-upstream inlet condition is straight axial flow with no wall curvature. Less iterations are usually needed for more widely spaced calculation stations; however, enough iterations should be used to properly locate the streamlines. Calculation station spacing can vary somewhat along the annulus but, as a general guideline, successive station increments should not be changed more than 35 percent.

When calculation stations are input close together, only some of them will be used for locating the streamlines if the station aspect ratio is above 7.0. This is done for program stability and convergence toward a solution. If the user does not specify which stations to eliminate from the streamline location procedure, the program has logic to do so when the station aspect ratio exceeds 7.0. The priority of stations kept for streamline location is as follows: (1) blade row exit stations are always used, (2) blade row inlet stations are kept if the blade row aspect ratio is less than 7.0, and (3) an annular station is kept if neither adjacent station is closer than the aspect ratio tolerance.

The user can also specify that particular annular stations not be used for streamline definition through the alphanumeric station designation. The program looks for ROTO for rotor, STAT for stator, or ANNU for regular annular. Any other combinations of letters, numbers, or symbols designates the station as the extra-annular type. All the computations that are done for regular annular stations also are done for the extra-annular stations. The only difference is that the new streamline locations at that station are not used for the curve fit for streamline parameters. When the new curve fit streamlines are established, their intersections with the station line are found and the streamline parameters at that point are used in the equation-of-motion calculations.

The arrays of points that describe the hub and tip casing contours should extend at least from the furthest upstream calculation station to the furthest downstream one. There should be enough data points to adequately define the desired casing contours with a spline curve fit.

The input boundary layer blockage factors have an option. A displacement thickness from the wall can

be specified instead of blockage as a fraction of annulus height. This is done by using a negative number the magnitude of which is the value of displacement thickness.

A total pressure profile can be input in place of losses. Although the way to activate this option has been discussed earlier, its full effects need to be understood. This option is activated for a particular blade row by using zero or a negative number in ILOSS (IROW). When the option is activated, an additional data card is required for that blade row (fig. 12(a)). The first parameter PTT(IROW), or  $P_t$  in the equation, is the blade row tip (larger radius) total pressure in psia. The five other parameters are polynomial constants  $P_1$  to  $P_5$ ; therefore a total pressure at some other radial location is

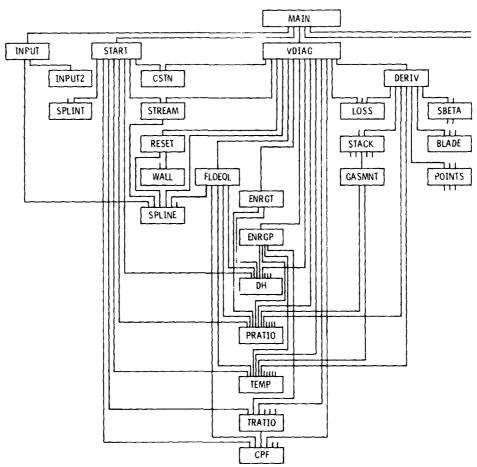
$$P = P_1(1.0 + P_1R + P_2R^2 + P_3R^3 + P_4R^4 + P_5R^5)$$

where

$$R = \frac{r_t - r}{r_t - r_h}$$

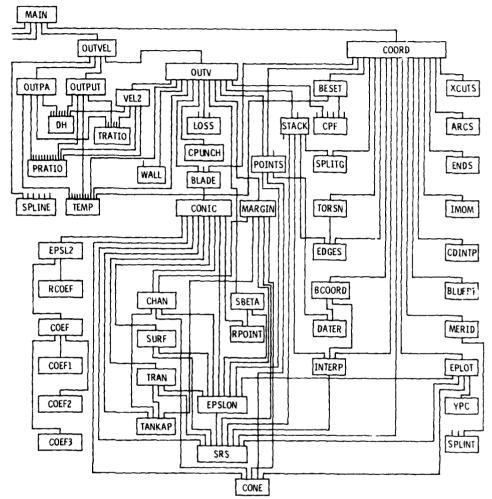
or the fraction of passage height at the blade row exit. Because these coefficients are stored into the locations of loss sets 4 and 5, those loss sets are destroyed for the run even if read in.

When the pressure level is specified instead of losses for the last blade row of the compressor, there is an overspecification of data because the inlet pressure and compressor pressure ratio are input too. In computation the pressure ratio predominates; so the pressure levels will be adjusted as necessary. Also note that when the pressure level is input, the total temperature profile must also be input (table II).



(a) Subroutines used in input and iteration phases,

Figure 9. - Line representation of subroutine calls.



(b) Subroutines used for terminal calculations.

Figure 9. - Concluded.

At a rotor exit the total temperature level can be input in place of the cumulative energy addition fraction. If the input CRENGY (IROTOR) is greater than 2.0, the value is interpeted to be the rotor exit tip temperature in degrees Rankine. In the preexecution phase of computation the temperature is converted and used as an appropriate energy addition value. The polynomial coefficients for the radial distribution of total temperature are input in the former pressure polynomial coefficient locations, PARA(IROW)...PRE(IROW). During regular iteration the program will use the polynomial form

for rotor exit total temperature distribution when |PRA(IROW)|≥100.0. The polynomial coefficient represented by PRA(IROW) is found by adding or subtracting the number of 100's needed to give a remainder in the range −100.0 to 100.0.

When the total temperature level is input, the total pressure level can be set in two ways. It can either be determined from losses or input directly by a polynomial, as discussed earlier in this section.

The description of parameter variations with polynomials assures smoothness, but the specification of polynomial coefficients is not always

easy. In most cases the range of applicability for the polynomial independent variable is 0 to 1.0. This considerably eases the burden on the user since computation is normally not needed to choose and set the polynomial coefficients. When the higher degree terms are used to define distributions, the end conditions are relatively easy to meet. However, some simple computations are needed to check the distribution.

Another caution is that combinations of reasonable-looking numbers often give blade elements that one can judge to be poor by visual observation. The capability to make machine graphic plots of blade elements and the channel formed by adjacent blades is very useful. Such plots are made in subroutine EPLOT, which is activated by the input parameter OPM. Since graphics packages differ with computer systems, the program presented will not necessarily work directly on a user's computer. However, it is suggested that the user make the conversions necessary to plot the blade element surface arrays generated in EPLOT.

The determination of acceptable polynomial coefficients for the centerline and thickness of an entire blade row can be difficult when high-degree terms are used. This task was eased considerably at NASA Lewis with an interactive graphics capability. A series of computer programs were developed to design particular blade elements from actual centerline angle and thickness distributions. These data were then curve fit by least-squares methods to produce the input required by the program described in this report. Visual observation of blade elements

generated by this input for several fractions of annulus height is very helpful in avoiding obviously unacceptable configurations.

The computer peripheral equipment also can be used by some other subroutines when options are activated with the parameter OPO. When the punch option is activated, the tables of fabrication coordinates shown on the listing are punched on cards in subroutine COORD. When the plot option of OPO is activated, subroutine BLUEPT plots tables of fabrication coordinates on a blueprint format. If a plot option is activated by either OPM or OPO, subroutine MERID is also called. It produces a meridional plane plot of the annulus flow path with the calculation stations and streamlines included.

This code is interfaced with three other NASA codes through punched card output. Input for the TSONIC code (ref. 5), which is a blade-to-blade channel flow analysis code, is obtained with the T option of OPM. Input for the MERIDL code (ref. 6), which is a more detailed hub-to-shroud flow analysis code within a blade row, is obtained with the M option of OPO. Input for an off-design performance prediction code that is being developed at NASA Lewis is obtained with the O option of OPM.

The computer program can be obtained from COSMIC, 112 Barrow Hall, University of Georgia, 30601. The COSMIC program number is LEW-13505.

Lewis Research Center National Aeronautics and Space Administration Cleveland, Ohio, December 29, 1980

# Appendix A

# Symbols

A	annulus area; also streamtube channel area	$\boldsymbol{\it U}$	local blade velocity, ft/sec
$A_i$	polynomial constants for as a function of S	и	generalized variable in a differential
a	sonic velocity, ft/sec; also a coefficient in		equation
	velocity gradient equation; also a	V	velocity, ft/sec
	polynomial coefficient	$\boldsymbol{v}$	generalized variable in a differential
b	coefficient in velocity gradient equation;		equation
_	also a polynamial coefficient	w	weight flow, lb/sec
C	constant	z	axial distance, in.
$C_i$	polynomial constants for conic radius as a function of S	α	angle of streamline with reference to axial direction, deg
С	blade chord, in.; also a polynomial coefficient	β	flow angle relative to meridional direction, deg
$c_p(t)$	specific heat function for constant	γ	blade chord angle, deg
•	pressure, ft/sec <sup>2</sup> °R	δ	deviation angle, deg
D	blade element diffusion factor	E	angular coordinate on blade element layout
$D_{i,i=1,\infty}$	simplified nomenclature, $D_i = -(C_i)/(i)R_t$		cone, rad
d	polynomial coefficient	$\boldsymbol{\theta}$	circumferential direction, rad
f	friction force, ft/sec <sup>2</sup>	κ	blade angle relative to local conic ray, deg
H	stagnation enthalpy, ft/sec <sup>2</sup>	λ	local angle of calculation station line with
$H_p$	pressure-surface height, in.		reference to radial direction, deg
$H_s$	suction-surface height, in.	ρ	static density, slug/ft <sup>3</sup>
h	static enthalpy, ft/sec <sup>2</sup>	σ	blade element solidity, chord/tangential
i	integer index; also incidence angle, deg		spacing
j	integer index	<i>τ</i> _	time, sec
k	curvature in curvilinear coordinate system,	ω	loss coefficient
	ft <sup>-1</sup> ; also an integer index	Subscrip	its:
L	distance along chord line, in.	ca	center of area
I	distance along calculation station line, in.	I	calculation station index
M	Mach number	i	ideal value, as by an isentropic process
m	streamline direction in meridional plane,	j	streamline index
	in.; also an integer index	le	leading edge
n	streamline normal direction in meridional	m	streamline direction in meridional plane;
P	plane, in.		also maximum thickness
=	stagnation pressure, lb/ft <sup>2</sup> static pressure, lb/ft <sup>2</sup>	n	streamline normal direction in meridional
p D	conic coordinate radius, in.		plane
R	,	0	initial value
$K_{i,i=1,\infty}$	series coefficients for polynomial, $R_1/R = 1 + R_1S + R_2S^2 + R_3S^3 +$	sp	stacking point
$R_m$	radius of curvature in meridional plane, ft	t	transition point
•	gas constant, ft lb/slug °R	te	trailing edge
О1 <i>r</i>	radius from axis of rotation, in.	$\boldsymbol{ heta}$	circumferential direction
S	blade element path distance, in.	1	blade row inlet
	entropy, ft/sec <sup>2</sup> °R	2	blade row outlet
s T	stagnation temperature, °R	Supersor	ipt:
t	static temperature, °R; also blade element	()'	relative to rotor
•	thickness, in.	()*	flow at sonic condition $(M' = 1.0)$
		` '	The state of the s

## Appendix B

### Input Parameters for Compressor Design Program

The input variables for the compressor design program and the associated options are described in this appendix. The format for the input data is given in figures 10 to 12. The calculation station and blade row data sets are input in the order in which they occur in the compressor flow. If any of the sets of option cards for blade rows are needed, they are considered part of the blade row set and they follow the particular basic blade row data set in the order shown in figure 12. The only exception is any XCUT cards that are read in the output routines. These cards are at the end of the input data, but of course the sets of XCUT values must be placed in the same order as the stations specifying them.

In the following list of parameters the independent variable S appears frequently. Since it is an important blade element definition variable, this preliminary explanation of its definition and usage is given. The variable S in equations for the blade element centerline is the distance in either direction from the transition point as a reference. The variable S in equations for the thickness distribution is the distance in either direction from the maximum thickness point as a reference. All four of these usages of S are shown in figure 4. In all cases, S values are positive away from their reference point. The S values for thickness definition are normalized by blade element chord. The S values for centerline definition are also normalized by blade element chord when IDEF(IROW) is less than zero; however, when IDEF(IROW) is greater than zero, S is normalized to 1.0; that is, the maximum segment S is 1.0.

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c	PCO(4)	C P C O (	15)	C P	(* () ( (6 )			
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Figure 10. - Input data format of general information.

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(b) Rotors.

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BLADES (IRO	v, s ollid (irow)	T1 1. T ( 1 ROW)	PRA(IROW)	PRB(IROW)	PRC (TROW)	PRD CIROW: PREcirow;

(c) Stationary blade rows.

Figure 11. - Input data format of calculation stations and basic blade row information.

Parameter	Description	Format
AA	This parameter is used twice to indicate options in alphanumeric form. As the first term of a data set it indicates the type of calculation station or blade row (ANNULAR, ROTOR, or STATOR). Any station description other than ANNU, ROTO, or STAT will be treated as an extra-annular station, that is, the streamlines will not be forced to pass through the streamtube-fraction-of weight-flow point as determined by continuity at the station. The second use of AA later in the data set is the incidence angle option for blade design purposes. Interpretable options are 2-D, 3-D, SUCTION, and TABLE. A noninterpretable incidence option word is set to the 2-D option. The 2-D and 3-D options mean incidence angles are determined by procedures in reference 1 for the respective option. The suction option gives zero incidence to the suction surface of the blade at the leading edge. The TABLE option means the blade incidence angles for the blade element will be input in tabular form, INC(IROW, J), at the end of the data set.	A4
AB	This parameter completes the incidence TABLE option discussed above. To reference incidence to the suction surface at the leading edge, the eight spaces of the card for AA and AB must read	A4
	TABLE SS	
	AA AB	
	(If AB is anything other than E SS, the incidence angles will be referenced to the leading-edge centerline.)	
ACF(1,IROW), ACF(2,IROW), ACF(3,IROW), ACF(4,IROW)	polynomial coefficients for linear coefficient of blade element centerline angle equation for front segment, $\kappa = \kappa_l + aS + bS^2 + cS^3 + dS^4$ with $a = ACF1 + ACF2 \cdot R + ACF3 \cdot R^2 + ACF4 \cdot R^3$ , where $R = (r_t - r)/(r_t - r_h)$ —fraction of passage height at blade leading edge	F10.4
ACR(1,IROW), ACR(2,IROW), ACR(3,IROW), ACR(4,IROW)	same as above for rear segment with same R	F10.4

	T				a a jobara at a latar	*****		
P F Fa	ROW	PECCLAROW	рт ссг, ню <u>м</u> э	PTC(S, 1 ROW)	PT C ( 4 ,1 R QW)	PTC(5, LROW)		
				(a) If ILOSS(	IROW) ≤ 0.			
VIEL	ROW	PBL+ (LROW)	TCLF(IROW)	TDLF(LROW)	TATE (JRO W)	TBTF(IROW)	T C T E ( L ROW) TD	Т1, (Т ко%
AMAX	ROW	T B MAX (IR OW)	TC MAX(IROW)	FD MAX (IR OW)	CHORD AGROW	CHORD B(IROW)	сноя в с акомут в	FF(LROW
			(b) If	OP is DESIGN, CO	ORD, PUNCH, or	ALL.		
с F с <b>1,</b> I	R O/4 -	$A \leq 1 + (2, TROW)$	ACF(3, LROW)	ACF(1, LROW)	BCF(1, IROW)	B C F ( 2, TR O W)	BCF(3, fRown BC	F (4, 18 O W
CF(1, )	ROW	CCF(2, LROW)	CCF(B, IROW)	C C F (4, 1 R O W)	DCF(1, IROW)	D C F (2, 1R O W)	DCFG, LRGW) DC	F (4, 1R O W
CROL	ROWI	ACR (2, TROW)	ACR(3, IROW)	ACR(4, 1ROW)	BCR(1, IROW)	B CR (2, 1R O W)	BCRG, IROWI BC	R (4, 1 R O W
CRCL,	ROW)	CCR(2, TROW)	CCR(3, IROW)	CCR(4, IROW)	D C R (1, 1 R O W)	DCR(2, IROW)	DCR(3, IROW) DC	R (4, 1R O W
L F (1,	ROWI	E L F (2, T R O W)	E L E ( 3, I R O W )	ELE(4, IROW)	ETE(1, 1ROW)	ETE(2, 1P OW)	ETE(3, IROW) ET	E (4, 1 R O W
T F (1, 1	ROW	ATF(2, IROW)	AT F ( 3, 1 R O W).	ATF(4, IROW)	BTF(1, IROW)	BTF(2, IROW)	BTF(3, IROW) BT	F (4, I R O W
	<del></del>		~~~				DT F(3, 1 R O W) DT	
T R (1, )	ROWI	ATR(2, LROW)	ATR(3 IROW)	A , R (4, TROW)	BTR(1, LROW)	BTR(2,1ROW)	BTR(2, JROW) BT	RIA, IROW
TR(1, 1	ROWI	CTR(2, LROW)	CTR(B, CROW)	CTR(4, TROW)	DTR(1, 1 ROW)	DTR(2, IROW)	DTR(5, 1 ROW) DT	R (4, IROW
				(c) If IDEF(IR	(OW) > 0.			
** C ( T )	R O W; 1)	INC(IROW, 2)	IN - 1 R OW, 31	PC(IROW, 4)	-	L S C(LROW,NSTRM)	if AA = TABL	Æ
EV( LR	0 %, 1)	DEV(TROW,2)	DEV( ROW, 9)	DECHROW, 4)		D F V(BLOW, NSTRM)	ii BB - TABI	Æ
		PHI(IROW,	management of the same			P H I (IHOW, NSTRM)	it cc = tabl	d.
RANSGR	) W , 1 )	TRANS(IROW; )	CHANS (IR - W.C)	TRANS (IROW, 4)		TRANSOROW, NSTRM	ii DD = TABI	.F
M ' X(1 E	0 W,1)	Z MAX (LROW, 2)	ZMAX (LROW, 3)	Z MAX(IROW,4)		ZMAX(IROW, NSTRM)	il ee tabl	E.

VTH(I-1,1)VTH(I-1,2)VTH(I-1,3)	V T H(I - 1, i) V T H (I - 1, 5) P O (I - 1, 1)	PO(1-1, 2) PO(1-1, 3) PO(1-1, 4) PO(1-1, 5)
		PO(1,2) PO(1,3) PO(1,4) PO(1,5)

#### (e) If OP is VEL. DIA.

×	CF	T	(1)	L	xct	т (	2,	T	X	ďε	Т (	3 )	Τ	λ	C	T	(4	, ]		хс	1. 1	Γ(.	5)		х	cг	Т (	6 1			хc	ťŤ	( 7	7 )	Γ	Ī	C	ľΤ	( 8	,
×	CI	т	(9)		x ct	Έ (	1 0		_	_		_	-I	_>	C	T	(NC	2	* ×	$\overline{D}$	1	Z		$\langle \Sigma \rangle$	Ç,	,	£λ	٠, ,	1	$\mathfrak{D}$	()	72				$\mathbf{F}$	, ,		$\overline{\Box}$	
x	СŢ	Т	(1)	L	хст	т (	2 ( )	${ m L}$	X	Ċυ	Τ(	3)	${ m I}$	x	ct	·T	(4	$\Box$		хc	t' j	r (	5.)	L	x	qτ	Т(	- 6)			ХC	<u>(' 7</u>	٦.	7.)	$\Gamma$	$\int_{S}$	( c	υT	ع	. ,
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#### (f) If NXCUT(IROW) < 0.

Figure 12. - Input data format of additional blade row information if needed by the options.

Parameter

Description

**Format** 

ALIM(IROW)

For a data set designated ROTOR, ALIM(IROW) is the minimum allowable relative flow angle (deg) leaving the rotor hub. For a data set designated STATOR, ALIM(IROW) is the maximum Mach number entering the stator at the hub. The program will reduce the stage energy addition to satisfy these conditions if a limit criterion has been reached during computation. If no aerodynamic limits have been reached in some other stages of a multistage compressor, the program will try to pick up the energy loss of the limiting stage in the stages free of aerodynamic limits. If all stages have reached some aerodynamic limit, the overall compressor pressure ratio is degraded to get all stages within the specified aerodynamic limits. The most efficient way to run the program is to specify the stage energy addition levels so than aerodynamic limits are not reached or at least not reached in a drastic fashion.

Parameter	Description	Format
ATF(1,IROW), ATF(2,IROW), ATF(3,IROW), ATF(4,IROW)	polynomial coefficients for first coefficient $a$ of blade element thickness equation forward of maximum thickness point $\frac{t}{2c} = \frac{t_m}{2c} - a\left(\sqrt{S_o - S} - \sqrt{S_o} + \frac{S}{2\sqrt{S_o}}\right) - bS^2 - cS^3 - dS^4$ with $a = \text{ATF1} + \text{ATF2} \cdot R + \text{ATF3} \cdot R^2 + \text{ATF4} \cdot R^3$ , where $R$ is fraction of passage height at blade leading edge and $S_o$ is distance from maximum thickness point to centerline intersection of edge ellipse (fig. 4)	F10.4
ATR(1,IROW), ATR(2,IROW), ATR(3,IROW), ATR(4,IROW)	same as above for rearward thickness with same R	F10.4
ВВ	deviation angle option for blade design purposes. Interpretable options are 2-D, 3-D, TABLE, CARTER, and MODIFY. Noninterpretable input is set to the 2-D option. For the 2-D and 3-D options, deviation angles are determined by procedures of reference 1 for the corresponding option. The CARTER and MODIFY options are now the same in the program. They indicate the use of a Carter's rule with a modification when the front and rear segments of a blade element have different camber rates. The TABLE option means that the blade deviation angles for the blade elements will be input in tabular form, DEV(IROW, J), at the end of the data set.	A4
BCF(1,IROW), BCF(2,IROW), BCF(3,IROW), BCF(4,IROW)	polynomial coefficients for quadratic coefficient of blade element centerline angle equation for front segment, $\kappa = \kappa_t + aS + bS^2 + cS^3 + dS^4$ with $b = BCF1 + BCF2 \cdot R + BCF3 \cdot R^2 + BCF4 \cdot R^3$ , where $R = (r_t - r)/(r_t - r_h)$ —fraction of passage height at blade leading edge	F10.4
BCR(1,IROW), BCR(2,IROW), BCR(3,IROW), BCR(4,IROW)	same as above for rear segment with same R	F10.4
BH(I)	hub blockage factor for each calculation station; fraction of the station annular area to be allowed for hub annular surface boundary layer blockage. The hub streamline will be displaced away from the physical wall a distance that gives the specified annular fraction. Negative input values are used as the magnitude of boundary layer displacement in inches.	F10.4
BMATL(IROTOR)	rotor material density (lb/in <sup>3</sup> ). If a positive nonzero number is input, the blade will be stacked so as to balance out gas bending moments with the centrifugal force moment for the material density. Because the hub stacking point stays fixed, the tip location is moved if necessary.	F10.4
BLADES(IROW)	number of blades in each rotor or stator blade row	F10.4
BLEED(I)	fraction of weight flow bled off at particular calculation station	F10.4
BT(I)	same as BH(I) except applicable at tip	F10.4

_			
P	ara	me	ter

#### Description

Format

BTF(1,IROW)

polynomial coefficients for quadratic coefficient of blade element thickness F10.4 equation forward of maximum thickness point

$$\frac{t}{2c} = \frac{t_m}{2c} + a\left(\sqrt{S_o - S} - \sqrt{S_o} + \frac{S}{2\sqrt{S_o}}\right) - bS^2 - cS^3 - dS^4$$

with  $b = BTF1 + BTF2 \cdot R + BTF3 \cdot R^2 + BTF4 \cdot R^3$ , where R is fraction of passage height at blade leading edge.

BTR(1,IROW), BTR(2,IROW), BTR(3,IROW), BTR(4,IROW)

same as above for rearward thickness with same R

F10.4

A4

CC

blade element geometry option for blade design purposes. Interpretable options are CIRCULAR, OPTIMUM, and TABLE. The CIRCULAR option gives circular arc blade elements. Noninterpretable input will be set to the CIRCULAR option. The OPTIMUM option means that the ratio of blade element segment turning rates will be set by an empirical function of inlet relative Mach number. Below an  $M_1$  of 0.8 the blade element will be a circular arc. As  $M_1$  is increased, the ratio of front segment turning rate to rear segment turning rate is reduced. A limit of zero camber on the suction surface of the front segment is approached at an  $M_1$  of about 1.60. The TABLE option means the ratio of blade segment turning rates will be input in tabular form, PHI(IROW, J), at the end of the data set.

CCF(1,IROW), CCF(2,IROW),

polynomial coefficients for cubic coefficient of blade element centerline angle equation for front segment,  $\kappa = \kappa_I + aS + bS^2 + cS^3 + dS^4$  with  $c = \text{CCF1} + \text{CCF2} \cdot R + \text{CCF3} \cdot R^2 + \text{CCF4} \cdot R^3$ , where F10.4

CCF(3,IROW), CCF(4,IROW)

 $R = (r_t - r)/(r_t - r_h)$ —fraction of passage height at blade leading edge

CCR(1, IROW), CCR(2,IROW), CCR(3,IROW),

CCR(4,IROW)

same as above for rear segment with same R

F10.4

CHORDA(IROW), CHORDB(IROW), CHORDC(IROW)

constants to define ratio of blade element chord to tip chord on projected

F10.4

 $\frac{c}{c_{tin}} = 1 + R \cdot \text{CHORDA}(\text{IROW}) + R^2 \cdot \text{CHORDB}(\text{IROW})$ 

+ R3 \*CHORDC(IROW)

where  $R = (r_t - r)/(r_t - r_h)$ —fraction of annulus height at blade stacking line

CHOKE(IROW)

desired minimum value of  $(A/A^*)-1.0$ , where  $A/A^*$  is the ratio of local streamtube area in the channel to the area required when M' = 1.0 within a blade passage. If zero is input, no adjustment will be attempted within the program. For input values greater than zero, incidence angle will be increased as necessary up to a maximum of  $+2.0^{\circ}$  on the leading edge of the suction surface in an attempt to give the specified choke margin at the covered channel entrance if the minimum occurs at the channel inlet.

CPCO(I) for I = 1.6 constants for specific heat polynomial function of temperature

E20.8

 $c_p = \text{CPCO}(1) + \text{CPCO}(2) \cdot T + \text{CPCO}(3) \cdot T^2 + \text{CPCO}(4) \cdot T^3$ 

+ CPCO(5) • T4 + CPCO(6) • T5

Parameter	Description	Format
CRENGY (IROTOR)	desired cumulative energy addition fraction through particular rotor to total energy addition of compressor. Thus the fractions are progressively larger positive numbers through successive rotors. The last rotor must have CRENGY = 1.0 to meet the input pressure ratio. If a value greater than 2.0 is input, the value is interpreted as a rotor exit total temperature level in degrees Rankine instead of the cumulative energy addition fraction. In the preexecution phase of computation the input temperature is converted and used as an appropriate energy addition value.	F10.4
CTF(1,IROW), CTF(2,IROW), CTF(3,IROW), CTF(4,IROW)	polynomial coefficients for cubic coefficient of blade element thickness equation forward of maximum thickness point $\frac{t}{2c} = \frac{t_m}{2c} + a\left(\sqrt{S_o - S} - \sqrt{S_o} + \frac{S}{2\sqrt{S_o}}\right) - bS^2 - cS^3 - dS^4$ with $c = \text{CTF1} + \text{CTF2} \cdot R + \text{CTF3} \cdot R^2 + \text{CTF4} \cdot R^3$ , where $R$ is fraction of passage height at blade leading edge	F10.4
CTR(1,IROW), CTR(2,IROW), CTR(3,IROW), CTR(4,IROW)	same as above for rearward thickness with same R	F10.4
DCF(1,IROW), DCF(2,IROW), DCF(3,IROW), DCF(4,IROW)	polynomial coefficients for fourth degree coefficient of blade element centerline angle equation for front segment, $\kappa = \kappa_l + aS + bS^2 + cS^3 + dS^4$ with $d = \text{DCF1} + \text{DCF2}*R + \text{DCF3}*R^2 + \text{DCF4}*R^3$ , where $R = (r_l - r_l)/(r_l - r_h)$ —fraction of passage height at blade leading edge	F10.4
DCR(1,IROW), DCR(2,IROW), DCR(3,IROW), DCR(4,IROW)	same as above for rear segment with same R	F10.4
DD	option control of location of transition point between segments of a blade element. The interpretable options are CIRCULAR, SHOCK, and TABLE. The SHOCK option locates the transition point on the suction surface at the normal shock impingement point from the leading edge of the adjacent blade. The TABLE option means the location of the transition point will be input in tabular form, TRANS (IROW, J), at the end of the data set. The CIRCULAR option and noninterpretable data put the transition point at midchord.	<b>A</b> 4
DEV(IROW,J)	deviation angle (deg) that can be specified by option. If the tabular option is used, a value is expected for each streamline starting from the tip.	F10.4
DFTAB(K,J,I)	blade element diffusion factor (D factor) for which profile losses are tabulated. Five values are input for each streamline; that is, K always has values from 1 to 5, J is the streamline index, and I is the loss set index. The maximum number of sets is 5. Because D-factor values normally fall between 0.3 and 0.7, values of 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, and 0.7 for DFTAB on a streamline can be implied by leaving the DFTAB values blank. As a consequence of this option the DFTAB cannot be exactly 0.0 when $K=1$ if you do not want the implied values of DFTAB.	F8.4
DLIM(IROW)	aerodynamic D-factor limit. In a data set designated ROTOR this limit applies at the tip streamline. For a STATOR data set the limit applies at the hub. The program operates with this limit criterion in the same way as it did with ALIM(IROW).	F10.4

Parameter	Description	Format
DLOS(K,J,l)	profile loss parameter $\omega$ cos $\beta_2'/2\sigma$ corresponding to DFTAB(K,J,I) reference arrays	F8.4
DTF(1,IROW), DTF(2,IROW), DTF(3,IROW), DTF(4,IROW)	polynomial coefficient for fourth coefficient of blade element thickness equation forward of maximum thickness point $\frac{t}{2c} = \frac{t_m}{2c} + a\left(\sqrt{S_o - S} - \sqrt{S_o} + \frac{S}{2\sqrt{S_o}}\right) - bS^2 - cS^3 - dS^4$ with $d = \text{DTF1} + \text{DTF2} \cdot R + \text{DTF3} \cdot R^2 + \text{DTF4} \cdot R^3$ , where $R$ is fraction of passage height at blade leading edge	F10.4
DTR(1,IROW), DTR(2,IROW), DTR(3,IROW), DTR(4,IROW)	same as above for rear segment with same R	F10.4
ЕВ	EB completes l'ABLE option of maximum thickness location. If the eight spaces controlling the option appear as	A4
	TABLE LE	
	EE EB	
	the input values of ZMAX(IROW,J) will be used as the fraction of chord distance from the leading edge. If EB is not as shown, the values of ZMAX(IROW,J) will be used as the fraction of chord distance behind the transition point.	
EE	option control of location of maximum thickness point of a blade element. The interpretable options are TRAN and TABLE. The TRAN option and noninterpretable options will set the maximum thickness point at the transition point. The TABLE option means the maximum thickness point location will be input in tabular form, ZMAX(IROW,J), at the end of the data set.	A4
ELE(1,IROW), ELE(2,IROW), ELE(3,IROW), ELE(4,IROW)	coefficients for leading-edge ellipse ratio of semimajor to semiminor axes minus 1 $e = \frac{b}{a} - 1 = \text{ELE}1 + \text{ELE}2 \cdot R + \text{ELE}3 \cdot R^2 + \text{ELE}4 \cdot R^3$ where R is fraction of passage height at blade leading edge.	F10.4
5554 IBOH	where R is fraction of passage height at blade leading edge	
ETE(1,IROW), ETE(2,IROW), ETE(3,IROW), ETE(4,IROW)	coefficients for trailing-edge ellipse ratio of semimajor to semiminor axes minus 1 $e = \frac{b}{a} - 1 = \text{ETE1} + \text{ETE2*}R + \text{ETE3*}R^2 + \text{ETE4*}R^3$	
21 2(7,110 TT)	where $R$ is fraction of passage height at blade trailing edge	
FLOFRA(I)	cumulative weight-flow split between streamlines starting from tip. NTUBES, which is NSTRM-1, values are read. Thus the first value is greater than zero and succeeding values must increase to 1.0 in order for the last value to account for the accumulation of flow for all streamtubes.	F10.4
FLOW(I)	mass flow (lb/sec) entering the first calculation station	F10.4

Parameter	Description	Format
IDEF(IROW)	blade definition index. When the index is zero, the blade segment centerline and surfaces are defined by $d\kappa/dS = \text{constant}$ . When the index is not zero, the segment centerline and thickness are defined with fourth-degree functions of path distance from the transition and maximum thickness points, respectively. The specification of the coefficients for these functions is extra input, for which the format is shown in figure 12(c). If IDEF(IROW) is positive, the coefficients for the definition polynomials are interpreted to be functions of segment length normalized to 1.0; but if IDEF(IROW) is negative, the coefficients are interpreted to be functions of segment length normalized by chord. The reference point for the centerline polynomials can be either the transition point or the segment ends. The possible combinations are shown in the IDEF(IROW) summary in table IV.	
ILOSS(IROW)	designation of which profile loss set (I variable in DLOS(K,J,I)) to use with particular blade row. If the input value of ILOSS(IROW) is less than or equal to zero, a total pressure level is input in place of losses. The pressure is input with the parameters shown in the first option of figure 12. These parameters are stored into the locations of loss sets 4 and 5; so those loss sets are not available for use with any blade row.	15
INC(IROW,J)	incidence angle (deg) that can be input by option. If the tabular option is used, a value is expected for each streamline starting from the tip.	F10.4
MOLE	molecular weight of gas (28.97 for dry air)	15
NA	number of annular stations at which radial velocity profiles are constructed during computation	15
NBROWS	number of blade rows (maximum of 20)	15
NHUB	number of points input to describe hub geometric boundary (maximum of 40)	
NLOSS	number of loss sets input (maximum of 5)	15
NTIP	number of points input to describe tip geometric boundary (maximum of 40).	
NXCUT	number of sections across blade for which fabrication coordinates are desired. If zero, the program will set the number of XCUT's on the basis of aspect ratio. For all positive values the program will set appropriate locations to represent the blade. Negative values of NXCUT(IROW) trigger an option to read cards for the XCUT values. The number of values expected for a blade row is the absolute value of NXCUT(IROW).	110
NSTRM	number of streamlines (maximum of 11)	15
OP	option controlling amount of output information desired. Interpretable options are APPROX, VEL. DIA., DESIGN, and COORD. If the first four characters input in OP match none of the above, the program will try to proceed with the VEL. DIA. option. The program completes only velocity diagram information when run with the APPROX and VEL. DIA. options. With the APPROX option the locations of blade edges are estimated from the stacking line, but with the VEL. DIA. option the blade edge locations are input. The blade edge data are read from extra cards at the end of the data set for a particular blade type. The axial coordinates are temporarily read into VTH(I,J), and the radial coordinates are temporarily read into PO(I,J). When run with the DESIGN and	A4

COORD options, the program designs and stacks that particular blade row. With the DESIGN option only velocity diagram information is printed, but the blade leading- and trailing-edge locations are for the stacked blade. The COORD option includes the printout of blade section properties and coordinates for fabrication.

**OPM** 

additional output options in effect if OP is DESIGN or COORD

A4

Card column			Additional output	
7	8	9	10	
	0			Off-design punch
	T	j	}	TSONIC punch
	M		•	Blade element channel microfilm
	M	0		M and O options
	M	Т		M and T options

**OPO** 

Additional output options in effect when OP is COORD

**A4** 

Additional output	Card column			
	20	19	18	17
Fabrication coordinate on microfil			М	
Fabrication coordinate punch	[		P	- 1
MERIDL punch			C	- 1
M and P options		P	M	İ
M and C options		С	M	- 1

PHI(IROW, J)

ratio of inlet segment turning to outlet segment turning (ratio of  $(d\kappa/dS)_1/(d\kappa/dS)_2$ ) for a blade element. If input values are expected by use of the tabular option, the data cards go with the optional cards at the end of the data set for each blade row. A value is expected for each streamline beginning from the tip.

F10.4

PRA(IROW), PRB(IROW),

coefficients for polynomial equation to define profile behind blade row. Pound a rotor the pressure ratio profile is specified as

F10.4

PRC(IROW). PRD(IROW), PRE(IROW)

 $\frac{r}{P_t} = 1.0 + PRA \cdot R + PRB \cdot R^2 + PRC \cdot R^3 + PRD \cdot R^4 + PRE \cdot R^5$ 

where  $P_t$  is the stagnation pressure at the rotor exit tip and  $R = (r_t - r)/(r_t - r_h)$ —a fraction of passage height. When  $|PRA(IROW)| \ge 100.0$ , another option is activated. The input profile is for a temperature profile  $T/T_1$  instead of a pressure profile  $P/P_1$ . The data value of PRA(IROW) is extracted from the input value by adding or subtracting 100's until the remainder is in the range of -100.0 to 100.0. At a stationary blade row the polynomial is for the blade row exit tangential velocity profile in ft/sec.  $V_{\theta} = PRA/R^2 + PRB/R + PRC + PRD \cdot R + PRE \cdot R^2$  where  $R = r/r_t$ 

PO(I,J)

general stagnation pressure array in lb/ft2 within program. The I index is the F10.4 station index and J is the streamline index. Only (PO(1,J), J=1, NSTRM) values are input; that is, the streamline value for the first calculation station. The input values are read in units of psia.

When blade edge coordinates are input, some of the other PO(I,J) locations are used for temporary storage of the input values of radius.

F8.4

PR

desired overall compressor pressure ratio

F10.4

Parameter	Description	Format
PTT(IROW), PTC(1,IROW), PTC(2,IROW),	coefficients that describe blade row exit profile when it is input as an option. PTT is the blade row exit pressure in psia at the tip (highest radius). The other five values are polynomial coefficients for	F10.4
PTC(3,IROW), PTC(4,IROW),	$P = PTT \cdot (1.0 + PTC1 \cdot R + PTC2 \cdot R^2 + PTC3 \cdot R^3 + PTC4 \cdot R^4 + PTC5 \cdot R^5$	
PTC(5,IROW)	where $R = (r_t - r)/(r_t - r_h)$ —fraction of passage height at blade row exit	
RHUB(I)	radius coordinates of a set of points that define geometric hub boundary (maximum of 40)	F10.4
ROT	compressor rotational speed, rpm	F10.4
ŘTIP(I)	radius coordinates of set of points that define geometric tip boundary (maximum of 40)	F10.4
SOLID(IROW)	tip solidity of a blade row (ratio of chord to circumferential spacing)	F10.4
TALE(IROW), TBLE(IROW), TCLE(IROW), TDLE(IROW)	polynomial coefficients of ratio of blade element leading-edge radius to chord, where $t_{le}/c = \text{TALE} + \text{TBLE} \cdot R + \text{TCLE} \cdot R^2 + \text{TDLE} \cdot R^3$ where $R(r_t - r)/(r_t - r_h)$ —fraction of passage height at blade leading edge	F10.4
TAMAX(IROW), TBMAX(IROW), TCMAX(IROW), TDMAX(IROW)	polynomial coefficients of ratio of blade element maximum thickness to chord, where $t_{max}/c = \text{TAMAX} + \text{TBMAX} \cdot R + \text{TCMAX} \cdot R^2 + \text{TDMAX} \cdot R^3$	F10.4
TATE(IROW), TBTE(IROW), TCTE(IROW), TDTE(IROW)	polynomial coefficients of ratio of blade element trailing-edge radius to chord, where $t_{le}/c = \text{TATE} + \text{TBTE} \cdot R + \text{TCTE} \cdot R^2 + \text{TCTE} \cdot R^3$ where $R(r_l - r)/(r_l - r_h)$ —fraction of passage height at blade trailing edge	F10.4
TILT(IROW)	angle of stacking axis tilt (deg) in circumferential direction $(r-\theta \text{ plane})$ . The angle is positive in the direction of rotor rotation. If $ \text{TILT}(\text{IROW})  > 100.0$ , a curved stacking line is specified according to $r - r_{ref} = C(\sin \gamma - \sin \gamma_{ref})$ , and the code of the TILT(IROW) is—	
	**XXXXXXXX overall TILT(IROW) number	
	tilt angle at tip in degrees. Circled digit controls sign of tip tilt angle. Even digit gives tip tilt angle same sign as hub tilt angle. Odd digit gives tip tilt angle opposite sign of hub tilt angle.	
	For example: 12332.65 gives a hub angle of $23^{\circ}$ and a tip angle of $-32.65^{\circ}$ .	
TITLE(I)	description of compressor for printout and later identification	18A4
TO(I,J)	general stagnation temperature array in program. Only (TO(1,J), $J=1$ , NSTRM) values are input; that is the streamline value for the first calculation station. The input values are in units of $^{\circ}R$ .	F10.4

Parameter	Description	Format
TRANS(IROW,J)	location of transition point on blade element centerline as fraction of blade element chord. If input values are expected by use of the tabular option, the data cards go with the optional cards at the end of the data set for each blade row. A value is expected for each streamline beginning from the tip.	F10.4
VTH(I,J)	general tangential component of velocity array in program. Only (VTH(1,J), $J=1$ , NSTRM) values are input; that is, the streamline value for the first calculation station. The input values have units of ft/sec.	F10.4
	When blade edge coordinates are input, some of the other VTH(I,J) locations are used for temporary storage of the axial coordinates of the points.	F8.4
XCUT(IC)	radial location of blade section planes. Whether or not data cards are read for values of XCUT(IC) for a blade row is controlled by the value of NXCUT (IC). Any XCUT(IC) cards are read in an output routine. Therefore they must follow all cards read in subroutine INPUT; that is, they follow the ANNULAR card for the last calculation station. There is no index identifying the data with a particular blade row, so the data sets for the blade rows are expected in the order that one would see the blade rows in moving through the compressor from the inlet. Start the set of points for each blade row on a new card. It is preferable, but not necessary, to list the XCUT(IC) for a blade row in order starting from the tip.	F10.4
XHUB(I)	axial coordinates of set of points that define geometric hub boundary. The axial extent of the coordinates must at least reach the first and last calculation stations. The hub coordinates must have the same reference origin as other input axial coordinates, that is, casing, blade edge, and stacking line coordinates. The number of points input should be $4 \le n \le 40$ .	F10.4
XTIP(I)	axial coordinates of set of points that define geometric tip boundary (See XHUB(I) for additional comments.)	F10.4
ZHUB(I)	blade data set hub-axial coordinate. When the data set is a blade rather than an ANNULAR station, ZHUB(I) is the axial location of the blade stacking line at the hub.	F10.4
ZMAX(IROW,J)	location of maximum thickness point as fraction of blade element chord. If input values are expected by use of the tabular options, the data cards go with the optional cards at the end of the data set for each blade row. A value is expected for each streamline beginning from the tip with a leading-edge or transition-point reference according to option (see EB). With a transition point reference the values input are $(m-t)/c$	F10.4
	MAX TRANS	

blade data set tip-axial coordinate. (See ZHUB(I) for similar additional F10.4 comments.)

ZTIP

### Appendix C

# Development of Equations of Motion into Form

## Used in Computer Program

In the computer program the equations of motion are applied at calculation stations that are presumed to be outside the blade rows; so the equations of motion are more conveniently developed in an absolute, rather than a relative, coordinate system. The general equation of motion (eq. 3(21) of ref. 7) is

$$\frac{\partial \overline{V}}{\partial \tau} + \nabla H = V \times (\nabla \times V) + t \nabla s + f \tag{C1}$$

When steady flow is assumed and the local friction force is ignored, equation (C1) reduces to

$$\nabla H = \vec{V} \times (\nabla \times \vec{V}) + t \, \nabla s \tag{C2}$$

In orthogonal curvilinear coordinates the velocity vector can be expressed as

$$\widetilde{V} = \widehat{\theta} V_{\theta} + \widehat{m} V_{m} + \widehat{n} V_{n} \tag{C3}$$

where m is in the streamline direction in the meridional plane and n is in the normal direction in the meridional plane. Of course  $V_n$  is zero everywhere for this application. The curl term in general can be expressed as

$$\nabla \times \overline{V} = \theta \left( \frac{\partial V_n}{\partial m} + V_n k_n - \frac{\partial V_m}{\partial n} + V_m k_m \right)$$

$$+\frac{\hat{m}}{r}\left[\frac{\partial(rV_{\theta})}{\partial n}-\frac{\partial V_{n}}{\partial \theta}\right]+\frac{\hat{n}}{r}\left[\frac{\partial V_{m}}{\partial \theta}-\frac{\partial(rV_{\theta})}{\partial m}\right] \quad (C4)$$

where  $k_m$  and  $k_n$  are the curvature of the streamline and the normal, respectively. All terms containing  $V_n$  are zero for this application. The assumption of symmetric flow in the circumferential direction makes  $\partial V_m/\partial\theta$  equal to zero. Also, because angular momentum does not change on streamlines outside the blade rows

$$\frac{\partial (rV_{\theta})}{\partial m} = 0 \tag{C5}$$

Thus equation (C4) reduces to

$$\nabla \times \overline{V} = \hat{\theta} \left( -\frac{\partial V_m}{\partial n} + V_m k_m \right) + \frac{\hat{m}}{r} \frac{\partial (r V_{\theta})}{\partial n}$$
 (C6)

In terms of equations (C3) and (C6) the term  $V \times (\nabla \times V)$  can be expressed as

$$V \times (\nabla \times V) = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{\theta} & \hat{m} & \hat{n} \\ V_{\theta} & V_{m} & 0 \\ -\frac{\partial V_{m}}{\partial n} + V_{m} k_{m} & \frac{\partial (r V_{\theta})}{r \partial n} & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=\hat{\theta}[0]+\hat{m}[0]+\hat{n}\left[\begin{array}{c} V_{\theta} \\ r \end{array} \frac{\partial (rV_{\theta})}{\partial n}\right]$$

$$+V_m \frac{\partial V_m}{\partial n} - V_m^2 k_m \bigg] \tag{C7}$$

Now break equation (C2) into the three component equations. In the  $\theta$  direction

$$\frac{\partial H}{r \, \partial \theta} = t \, \frac{\partial s}{r \, \partial \theta} = 0 \tag{C8}$$

The zero in equation (C8) recognizes circumferential symmetry of s. In the meridional plane streamline direction

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial m} = t \frac{\partial s}{\partial m} = 0 \tag{C9}$$

The zero in equation (C9) comes from the assumption that entropy does not change along streamlines that are outside the blade rows. In the meridional plane normal direction

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial n} = \frac{V_{\theta}}{r} \frac{\partial (rV_{\theta})}{\partial n} + V_{m} \frac{\partial V_{m}}{\partial n} - V_{m}^{2} k_{m} + t \frac{\partial s}{\partial n}$$
 (C10)

Equations (C8) to (C10) apply to the three curvilinear component directions. However, in the program velocity and state values are available along station lines; so it is of computational convenience to apply a component equation along a station line. To accomplish this objective, the derivatives in the meridional plane are converted from the orthogonal

streamline and normal directions to the generally nonorthogonal streamline and station line directions. The angle nomenclature for the conversion is shown in figure 13.

The enthalpy gradient in the station line direction can be expressed as

$$\frac{dH}{dl} \nabla H \cdot \hat{l}$$

$$= \frac{\partial H}{r \partial \theta} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dl} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial m} \cdot \frac{dm}{dl} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial n} \cdot \frac{dn}{dl}$$

$$= |0| \cdot |0| + |0| \cdot \sin(\alpha + \lambda) + \frac{\partial H}{\partial n} \cdot \cos(\alpha + \lambda)$$

$$\frac{dH}{dl} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial n} \cos(\alpha + \lambda)$$
(C11)

In general a station line derivative can be expressed as

$$\frac{d}{dl} = \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \frac{dn}{dl} + \frac{\partial}{\partial m} \frac{dm}{dl}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \cos(\alpha + \lambda) + \frac{\partial}{\partial m} \sin(\alpha + \lambda) \tag{C12}$$

When equation (C12) is applied to the other normal derivatives of equation (C10), the following relation develops:

$$\frac{d(rV_{\theta})}{dl} = \frac{\partial(rV_{\theta})}{\partial n}\cos(\alpha + \lambda) + \frac{\partial(rV_{\theta})}{\partial m}\sin(\alpha + \lambda)$$
$$= \frac{\partial(rV_{\theta})}{\partial n}\cos(\alpha + \lambda) + [0]\sin(\alpha + \lambda)$$

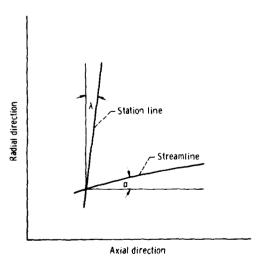


Figure 13. - Angle nomenclature for direction derivatives.

Therefore

$$\frac{\partial (rV_{\theta})}{\partial n} = \frac{d(rV_{\theta})}{dl} \frac{1}{\cos(\alpha + \lambda)}$$
 (C13)

$$\frac{dV_m}{dl} = \frac{\partial V_m}{\partial n} \cos(\alpha + \lambda) + \frac{\partial V_m}{\partial m} \sin(\alpha + \lambda)$$

Therefore

$$\frac{\partial V_m}{\partial n} = \frac{dV_m}{dl} \frac{1}{\cos(\alpha + \lambda)} - \frac{\partial V_m}{\partial m} \tan(\alpha + \lambda)$$
 (C14)

$$\frac{ds}{dl} = \frac{\partial s}{\partial n} \cos(\alpha + \lambda) + \frac{\partial s}{\partial m} \sin(\alpha + \lambda)$$
$$= \frac{\partial s}{\partial n} \cos(\alpha + \lambda) + [0] \sin(\alpha + \lambda)$$

Therefore

$$\frac{\partial s}{\partial n} = \frac{ds}{dl} \frac{1}{\cos(\alpha + \lambda)} \tag{C15}$$

The application of equations (C12) through (C15) to (C10) gives

$$\frac{dH}{dl} = \frac{V_{\theta}}{r} \frac{d(rV_{\theta})}{dl} + V_{m} \frac{dV_{m}}{dl} - V_{m} \frac{\partial V_{m}}{\partial m} \sin(\alpha + \lambda)$$
$$-V_{m}^{2} k_{m} \cos(\alpha + \lambda) + t \frac{ds}{dl}$$
(C16)

The streamline curvature  $k_m$  is

$$k_m = \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial m} = \frac{1}{R_m} \tag{C17}$$

where  $R_m$  is the meridional plane streamline radius of curvature. Substituting equation (C17) into (C16) yields the following form for the meridional velocity gradient:

$$V_{m} \frac{dV_{m}}{dl} = \frac{dH}{dl} - V_{\theta} \frac{d(rV_{\theta})}{r dl} + V_{m} \frac{\partial V_{m}}{\partial m} \sin(\alpha + \lambda) + \frac{V_{m}^{2}}{R_{m}} \cos(\alpha + \lambda) - t \frac{ds}{dl}$$
(C18)

The state properties appearing in equation (C18) are H, t, and s. However, two state properties are sufficient to establish the others at a point. For a

thermally perfect gas  $(p=\rho\Omega t)$  it is rather easy to compute other state properties from two selected properties; so it is desirable from a computer storage standpoint to store only two properties throughout the flow field. The two properties selected were stagnation temperature and pressure. These two properties, along with the velocity components, are sufficient information for the calculation of the other state properties. If these two properties can be used directly in the equations of motion, the need to compute some state properties may not exist. To express s in terms of T and P, start with the property relations

$$\frac{dp}{\rho} = dh - t \, ds \tag{C19}$$

For the introduction of stagnation properties note that the thermodynamic process of moving between the static and stagnation states is isentropic by definition. Thus equation (C19) for this process becomes

$$\frac{dp}{\rho} = dh$$

For a calorically nonperfect gas this becomes

$$\frac{dp}{\rho} = c_p(t)dt$$

$$dp = \left(\frac{p}{\Re t}\right)c_p(t)dt$$

$$\frac{dp}{p} = \frac{1}{\Re}\frac{c_p(t)}{t}dt$$

$$\int_{p}^{P} \frac{dp}{p} = \frac{1}{\Re} \int_{t}^{T} \frac{c_{p}(t)}{t} dt$$

$$\ln p \Big|_{p}^{P} = \frac{1}{\Re} \int_{t}^{T} \frac{c_{p}(t)}{t} dt$$

$$\frac{P}{p} = \exp\left[\frac{1}{R} \int_{t}^{T} \frac{c_{p}(t)}{t} dt\right]$$
 (C20)

Equation (C19) used as a derivative with path distance can be written as

$$\frac{ds}{dl} = \frac{1}{t} \frac{dh}{dl} - \frac{1}{ot} \frac{dp}{dl}$$
 (C21)

Substituting equation (C20) gives

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{1}{t} \frac{dh}{dt} - \frac{1}{\rho t}$$

$$\frac{d\left\{P \exp\left[-\frac{1}{\Re \int_{t}^{T} c_{p}(t)/t \, dt}\right]\right\}}{dt}$$

$$\times \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{1}{t} \frac{dh}{dt} - \frac{1}{\rho t} \frac{dP}{dt} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{\Re \int_{t}^{T} \frac{c_{p}(t)}{t} \, dt}\right]$$

$$-\frac{P}{\rho t} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{\Re \int_{t}^{T} \frac{c_{p}(t)}{t} \, dt}\right]$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{\Re dt}\right) \left[\int_{t}^{T} \frac{c_{p}(t)}{t} \, dt\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{t} \frac{dh}{dt} - \frac{1}{\rho t} \frac{dP}{dt} \left(\frac{P}{P}\right) + \frac{P}{\Re \rho t} \left(\frac{P}{P}\right) \frac{d}{dt} \left[\int_{t}^{T} \frac{c_{p}(t)}{t} \, dt\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{t} \frac{dh}{dt} - \frac{\Re dP}{P} \frac{dP}{dt} + \frac{d}{dt} \left[\int_{t}^{T} \frac{c_{p}(t)}{t} \, dt\right] \qquad (C22)$$

The application of Liebnitz's rule to the last term gives

$$\frac{d}{dl} \left[ \int_{t}^{T} \frac{c_{p}(t)}{t} dt \right] = \int_{t}^{T} \frac{\partial}{\partial l} \frac{c_{p}(t)}{t} dt + \frac{c_{p}(T)}{T} \frac{dT}{dl} - \frac{c_{p}(t)}{t} \frac{dt}{dl}$$

The variable  $(c_p(t)/t)$  is not a direct function of path distance; it is a function of temperature alone. Therefore the partial derivative with respect to distance must be zero. Thus the derivative of the integral can be expressed in terms of gradients at the limits so that

$$\frac{d}{dl} \left[ \int_{t}^{T} \frac{c_{p}(t)}{t} dt \right] = \frac{c_{p}(T)}{T} \frac{dT}{dl} - \frac{c_{p}(t)}{t} \frac{dt}{dl}$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \frac{dH}{dl} - \frac{1}{t} \frac{dh}{dl}$$
 (C23)

Substituting (C23) into (C22) gives

$$\frac{ds}{dl} = \frac{1}{t} \frac{dh}{dl} - \frac{\Re}{P} \frac{dP}{dl} + \frac{1}{T} \frac{dH}{dl} - \frac{1}{t} \frac{dh}{dl}$$

$$\frac{ds}{dl} = \frac{1}{T} \frac{dH}{dl} - \frac{\Re}{P} \frac{dP}{dl} = \frac{1}{T} \frac{dH}{dl} - \frac{1}{\rho_0 T} \frac{dP}{dl}$$
 (C24)

Equation (C24) is essentially equation (C21) expressed in stagnation state variables. Equation (C24) would turn out to be the same for a calorically perfect gas. Substituting equation (C24) into (C18) gives

$$V_m \frac{dV_m}{dl} = \frac{dH}{dl} - V_\theta \frac{d(rV_\theta)}{r \, dl} + V_m \frac{\partial V_m}{\partial m} \sin(\alpha + \lambda)$$
$$+ \frac{V_m^2}{R_m} \cos(\alpha + \lambda) - \frac{t}{T} \frac{dH}{dl} + \frac{\Re t}{P} \frac{dP}{dl}$$

A rearrangement with all the state property terms together gives

$$V_{m} \frac{dV_{m}}{dl} = \left(\frac{T - t}{T}\right) \frac{dH}{dl} + \Re t \frac{d \ln P}{dl} - V_{\theta} \frac{d(r V_{\theta})}{r dl} + V_{m} \frac{\partial V_{m}}{\partial m} \sin(\alpha + \lambda) + \frac{V_{m}^{2}}{R_{m}} \cos(\alpha + \lambda)$$
(C25)

All the terms on the right side of equation (C25) can be computed quite accurately except  $\partial V_m/\partial m$ , which is the gradient of  $V_m$  along a streamline in the meridional plane. The distance over which  $\partial V_m/\partial m$  changes sign are of the order of the calculation station spacing so that representative values of  $\partial V_m/\partial m$  cannot be obtained from a  $V_m$  curve fit along meridional streamlines. A better value of this derivative probably can be obtained by means of local continuity. From equation 9(12) of reference 7 differential continuity can be expressed as

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d\rho}{Dt} + \nabla \cdot V = 0 \tag{C26}$$

However,

$$\frac{1}{\rho}\,\frac{D\rho}{Dt} = \frac{1}{a^2}\,\frac{Dh}{Dt}$$

so equation (C26) can be written as

$$\frac{1}{a^2} \frac{Dh}{Dt} + \nabla \cdot V = 0 \tag{C27}$$

Equation (C27) expanded from its vector form is

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{a^2} \left( \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + \frac{V_{\theta}}{r} \frac{\partial h}{\partial \theta} + V_{m} \frac{\partial h}{\partial m} + V_{n} \frac{\partial h}{\partial n} \right) \\ + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r V_{m})}{\partial m} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial V_{\theta}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r V_{n})}{\partial n} \\ + V_{m} k_{m} + V_{n} k_{n} = 0 \end{split}$$

Outside the blade rows the flow is assumed to be axisymmetric and steady. Also, because there is no velocity component normal to the streamline, the equation reduces to

$$\frac{V_m}{a^2} \frac{\partial h}{\partial m} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (r V_m)}{\partial m} + V_m k_m = 0$$
 (C28)

Stagnation enthalpy is defined as

$$H = h + \frac{V_m^2}{2} + \frac{V_\theta^2}{2} \tag{C29}$$

$$\frac{dH}{\partial m} = \frac{\partial h}{\partial m} + V_m \frac{\partial V_m}{\partial m} + V_\theta \frac{\partial V_\theta}{\partial m}$$

But because  $\partial H/\partial m = 0$  outside the blade rows,

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial m} = -V_m \frac{\partial V_m}{\partial m} - V_\theta \frac{\partial V_\theta}{\partial m} \tag{C30}$$

Outside the blade rows angular momentum is conserved along streamlines; so

$$0 = \frac{\partial (r \ V_{\theta})}{\partial m} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial m} \ V_{\theta} + r \frac{\partial V_{\theta}}{\partial m}$$

Rearrangement gives

$$\frac{\partial V_{\theta}}{\partial m} = -\frac{V_{\theta}}{r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial m} = -\frac{V_{\theta}}{r} \sin \alpha \tag{C31}$$

Substituting equation (C31) into (C30) gives

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial m} = -V_m \frac{\partial V_m}{\partial m} + \frac{V_\theta^2}{r} \sin \alpha \tag{C32}$$

Substituting equation (C32) into (C28) gives

$$\frac{V_m}{a^2} \left( -V_m \frac{\partial V_m}{\partial m} + \frac{V_\theta^2}{r} \sin \alpha \right) + \frac{V_m}{r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial m} + \frac{\partial V_m}{\partial m} + V_m k_m = 0$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{V_m^2}{a^2}\right) \frac{\partial V_m}{\partial m} + \left(\frac{V_\theta^2}{a^2} + 1\right) \frac{V_m}{r} \sin \alpha + V_m k_n = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial V_m}{\partial m} = \frac{1}{M_m^2 - 1} \left[ \left( M_\theta^2 + 1 \right) \frac{V_m}{r} \sin \alpha + V_m k_n \right]$$
 (C33)

The curvature of the streamline normal  $k_n$ , which is  $\partial \alpha/\partial n$ , needs to be expressed in terms that can be evaluated.

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dl} = \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial n} \cos(\alpha + \lambda) + \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial m} \sin(\alpha + \lambda)$$

$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial n} = \frac{d\alpha}{dl} \frac{1}{\cos(\alpha + \lambda)} - \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial m} \frac{\sin(\alpha + \lambda)}{\cos(\alpha + \lambda)}$$

$$k_n = \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial n} = \frac{d\alpha}{dl} \sec(\alpha + \lambda) - \frac{\tan(\alpha + \lambda)}{R_m}$$
 (C34)

Substituting equation (C34) into (C33) gives

$$\frac{\partial V_m}{\partial m} = \frac{V_m}{M_m^2 - 1} \left[ \frac{M_\theta^2 + 1}{r} \sin \alpha \right]$$

$$+\frac{d\alpha}{dl}\sec(\alpha+\lambda)-\frac{\tan(\alpha+\lambda)}{R_m}$$
 (C35)

Calculation of  $\partial V_m/\partial m$  by using equation (C35) should give a somewhat more accurate result than a curve fit or a finite difference computation across increments that span whole blade elements. However, a potential divide-by-zero complication has been introduced with the term  $M_m^2 - 1$ . In equation (C35) the term in braces in essence represents the dA/A term of one-dimensional flow theory. At a Mach number of 1.0, dA/A is zero, which is the throat of a nozzle. For compressor blade rows the throat occurs within the blade passages. Internal flows adjust around locally choked regions so that the throughflow Mach number outside the blade only approaches 1. Computation of the detailed nature of the flow is not available from only stations outside the blade row; so a minimum value is imposed on the denominator through an empirical additive term to help stabilize the iterative procedure. The additive center term is

$$f = 0.1 \frac{(M_m^2 - 1)}{|M_m^2 - 1|} \exp[-10 M_m^2 - 1]$$

Its characteristics and effect on the denominator are shown in table  $\boldsymbol{V}_{\cdot}$ 

#### Appendix D

#### Conic Coordinates of Blade Centerline Path

Local blade angle is defined with respect to the local conic ray (fig. 14). Let the blade angle vary with path distance along the cone according to the polynomial

$$\kappa = \kappa_t + aS + bS^2 + cS^3 + dS^4 \tag{D1}$$

where  $\kappa_t$  is the blade angle at the transition point between segments in this application. The path distance S is with respect to the transition point reference but always positive in the direction from inlet to outlet.

The conic radial component of the centerline can be found by integrating the differential equation for that component

$$dR = \cos[\kappa]dS = \cos(\kappa_L + aS + bS^2 + cS^3 + dS^4)dS$$

(D2)

The problem is that a trigonometric function of a polynomial is not readily integratable in closed form. However, the function can be expanded in series form and integrated term by term. Of course the series is infinite but it is convergent within the range of our application. In the following presentation enough development is given to show the form of the series. Upon application in the program a tolerance is used so that no more terms than necessary are calculated.

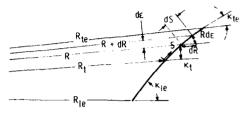


Figure 14. - Blade element centerline nomenclature.

$$\cos \kappa = 1 - \frac{\kappa^2}{2!} + \frac{\kappa^4}{4!} - \frac{\kappa^6}{6!} + \frac{\kappa^8}{8!} \dots$$
 (D3)

When equation (D1) is substituted, the terms of like powers of S can be summed to give in symbolic form

$$\cos \kappa = \left| \begin{array}{c|c} 1 + \left| \begin{array}{c|c} 2S + \left| \begin{array}{c|c} 3S^2 + \left| \begin{array}{c|c} 4S^3 + \ldots \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \right.$$
 (D4)

$$R - R_{t} = \int_{0}^{S} \cos \kappa \, ds = \left[ \left| \left| 1 S + \right| \right| \right|_{2} \frac{S^{2}}{2} + \left[ \left| \left| \frac{S^{3}}{3} + \right| \right| \right|_{4} \frac{S^{4}}{4} \dots$$

When terms of similar coefficients are combined, the following form evolves:

$$\int \cos \kappa \, dS = \frac{1}{a} \left[ \cos \kappa_t \sin(aS) + \sin \kappa_t \cos(aS) \right] - \frac{1}{a} \sin \kappa_t$$

$$+ b \sin \kappa_t \left( -\frac{S^3}{3} + \frac{a^2}{2} \frac{S^5}{5} - \frac{a^4}{4!} \frac{S^7}{7} + \frac{a^6}{6!} \frac{S^9}{9} + \dots \right)$$

$$+ b \cos \kappa_t \left( -a \frac{S^4}{4} + \frac{a^3}{3!} \frac{S^6}{6} - \frac{a^5}{5!} \frac{S^8}{8} + \dots \right)$$

$$+ \frac{b^2}{2} \cos \kappa_t \left( -\frac{S^5}{5} + \frac{a^2}{2} \frac{S^7}{7} - \frac{a^4}{4!} \frac{S^9}{9} + \dots \right)$$

$$+ \frac{b^2}{2} \sin \kappa_t \left( a \frac{S^6}{6} - \frac{a^3}{3!} \frac{S^8}{8} + \dots \right)$$

$$+ \frac{b^3}{3!} \sin \kappa_t \left( \frac{S^7}{7} - \frac{a^2}{2} \frac{S^9}{9} \dots \right)$$

$$+ \frac{b^3}{3!} \cos \kappa_t \left( a \frac{S^8}{8} \dots \right)$$

$$+ \frac{b^4}{4!} \cos \kappa_t \left( \frac{S^9}{9} \dots \right)$$

$$+ b \cos \kappa_t \left\{ -c \frac{S^6}{6} + \frac{a^2c}{2} \frac{S^8}{8} + \left( \frac{ac^2}{2} - \frac{a^4c}{4!} \right) \frac{S^{10}}{10} \right\}$$

$$+ \left[ \frac{a^6c}{6!} - \frac{a^3c^2}{3!(2)} + \frac{c^3}{3!} \right] \frac{S^{12}}{12} + \left[ -\frac{a^8c}{8!} + \frac{a^5c^2}{5!(2)} - \frac{a^2c^3}{2(3!)} \right] \frac{S^{14}}{14} \right\}$$

$$+ b \sin \kappa_t \left\{ ac \frac{S^7}{7} + \left( \frac{c^2}{2} - \frac{a^3c}{3!} \right) \frac{S^9}{9} + \left[ -\frac{a^2c^2}{2(2)} + \frac{a^5c}{5!} \right] \frac{S^{11}}{11} + \dots \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{b^2}{2} \sin \kappa_t \left( c \frac{S^8}{8} - \frac{a^2c}{2} \frac{S^{10}}{10} + \dots \right)$$

$$+ \frac{b^2}{2} \cos \kappa_t \left[ ac \frac{S^9}{9} + \left( -\frac{a^3c}{3!} + \frac{c^2}{2} \right) \frac{S^{11}}{11} + \dots \right]$$

$$+ \frac{b^3}{3!} \cos \kappa_t \left( c \frac{S^{10}}{10} + \dots \right)$$

$$+ b \cos \kappa_t \left[ -d \frac{S^7}{7} + \frac{a^2d}{2} \frac{S^9}{9} - \frac{ad}{4!} \frac{S^{11}}{11} + \frac{ad^2}{2} \frac{S^{12}}{2} + \frac{a^6d}{6!} \frac{S^{13}}{13} \right]$$

$$- \frac{a^3d^2}{3!(2)} \frac{S^{14}}{14} + \left( -\frac{a^8d}{8} + \frac{d^3}{3!} \right) \frac{S^{15}}{15}$$

$$+ b \sin \kappa_t \left[ ad \frac{S^8}{8} - \frac{a^3d}{3!} \frac{S^{10}}{10} + \frac{d^2}{2} \frac{S^{11}}{11} + \frac{a^5d}{5!} \frac{S^{12}}{12} - \frac{a^2d^2}{2(2)} \frac{S^{13}}{13} \right]$$

$$- \frac{a^7}{7!} \frac{S^{14}}{14} + \frac{a^4d^2}{4!(2)} \frac{S^{15}}{15} + \left( \frac{a^9d}{9!} - \frac{ad^3}{3!} \right) \frac{S^{16}}{16} \right]$$

$$+ \frac{b^2}{2} \sin \kappa_t \left( d \frac{S^9}{9} - \frac{a^2 d}{2} \frac{S^{11}}{11} + \frac{a^4 d}{4!} \frac{S^{13}}{13} - \frac{ad^2}{2} \frac{S^{14}}{14} - \frac{a^6 d}{6!} \frac{S^{15}}{15} + \dots \right)$$

$$+ \frac{b^2}{2} \cos \kappa_t \left( ad \frac{S^{10}}{10} - \frac{a^3 d}{3!} \frac{S^{12}}{12} + \frac{d^2}{2} \frac{S^{13}}{13} + \frac{a^5 d}{5!} \frac{S^{14}}{14} - \frac{a^2}{2} \frac{d^2}{2} \frac{S^{15}}{15} + \dots \right)$$

$$+ \frac{b^3}{3!} \cos \kappa_t \left( d \frac{S^{11}}{11} - \frac{a^2 d}{2} \frac{S^{13}}{13} + \frac{a^4 d}{4!} \frac{S^{15}}{15} - \frac{ad^2}{2} \frac{S^{16}}{16} + \dots \right)$$

$$+ \frac{b^3}{3!} \sin \kappa_t \left( -ad \frac{S^{12}}{12} + \frac{a^3 d}{3!} \frac{S^{14}}{14} - \frac{d^2}{2} \frac{S^{15}}{15} + \dots \right)$$

$$+ \frac{b^4}{4!} \sin \kappa_t \left( -d \frac{S^{13}}{13} + \frac{a^2}{2} d \frac{S^{15}}{15} + \dots \right)$$

$$+ \frac{b^4}{4!} \cos \kappa_t \left( -ad \frac{S^{14}}{14} + \dots \right)$$

$$+ \frac{b^5}{5!} \cos \kappa_t \left( -ad \frac{S^{15}}{15} + \dots \right)$$

$$+ c \sin \kappa_t \left( -\frac{S^4}{4} + \frac{a^2}{2} \frac{S^6}{6} - \frac{a^4}{4!} \frac{S^8}{8} + \dots \right)$$

$$+ c \cos \kappa_t \left( -a \frac{S^5}{5} + \frac{a^3}{3!} \frac{S^7}{7} - \frac{a^5}{5!} \frac{S^9}{9} + \dots \right)$$

$$+ \frac{c^2}{2} \cos \kappa_t \left( -\frac{S^7}{7} + \frac{a^2}{2} \frac{S^9}{9} + \dots \right)$$

$$+ c \cos \kappa_t \left( -d \frac{S^8}{8} + \frac{a^2 d}{2!} \frac{S^{10}}{10} + \frac{a^4 d}{4!} \frac{S^{12}}{12} + \frac{ad^2}{2!} \frac{S^{13}}{13} + \dots \right)$$

$$+ c \sin \kappa_t \left( ad \frac{S^9}{9} - \frac{a^3 d}{3!} \frac{S^{11}}{11} + \frac{d^2}{2!} \frac{S^{12}}{12} + \frac{a^5 d}{5!} \frac{S^{13}}{13} + \dots \right)$$

$$+ \frac{c^2}{2} \sin \kappa_t \left( ad \frac{S^{11}}{11} - \frac{a^2}{2} \frac{d^3 S^{13}}{13} + \dots \right)$$

$$+ \frac{c^2}{2} \cos \kappa_t \left( ad \frac{S^{12}}{12} + \dots \right)$$

$$+ d \sin \kappa_t \left( -\frac{S^5}{5} + \frac{a^2}{2} \frac{S^7}{7} - \frac{a^4}{4!} \frac{S^9}{9} + \dots \right)$$

$$+ d \cos \kappa_t \left( -a \frac{S^6}{6} + \frac{a^3}{3!} \frac{S^8}{8} + \dots \right)$$

$$+ \frac{d^2}{2} \cos \kappa_t \left( -\frac{S^9}{9} + \dots \right)$$

$$+ abcd \cos \kappa_t \left\{ \frac{S^{11}}{11} - \frac{a^2}{3!} \frac{S^{13}}{13} - \frac{ab}{2(2)} \frac{S^{14}}{14} + \left[ \frac{a^4}{5!} - \frac{b^2 ac}{3!(4)} \right] \frac{S^{15}}{15} \right.$$

$$+ \left[ \frac{a^3 b}{4!(2)} - \frac{bc}{4} \right] \frac{S^{16}}{16} + \left[ -\frac{a^6}{7!} + \frac{a^3 c}{4!(2)} + \frac{a^2 b^2}{(3!)^2} - \frac{c^2}{3!} \right] \frac{S^{17}}{17} \right\}$$

$$+ abcd \sin \kappa_t \left\{ -\frac{a}{2} \frac{S^{12}}{12} - \frac{b}{2} \frac{S^{13}}{13} + \left( \frac{a^3}{4!} - \frac{c}{2} \right) \frac{S^{14}}{14} + \frac{a^2 b}{3!(2)} \frac{S^{15}}{15} \right.$$

$$+ \left[ -\frac{a^5}{6!} + \frac{ab^2}{2(3!)} + \frac{a^2 c}{3!(2)} \right] \frac{S^{16}}{16} + \left[ -\frac{a^4 b}{5!(2)} + \frac{abc}{8} + \frac{b^3}{4!} \right] \frac{S^{17}}{17} \right\}$$

$$+ abc \frac{d^2}{2} \sin \kappa_t \left( -\frac{S^{15}}{15} + \frac{a^2}{3!} \frac{S^{17}}{17} + \dots \right)$$

$$+ abc \frac{d^2}{2} \cos \kappa_t \left( -\frac{a}{2} \frac{S^{16}}{16} + \dots \right)$$

With these groupings shown, patterns of terms and coefficients can be observed. The whole equation was coded into three rather brief subroutines—one for terms with two coefficients, COEF1 (two of the four coefficients a, b, c, and d); another for terms with three coefficients, COEF2; and one for terms with all four coefficients, COEF3. Finally the coefficients of the terms with the same powers of S are summed; so the [] terms are known in

$$R = R_t + [\ ]_1S + [\ ]_2\frac{S^2}{2} + [\ ]_3\frac{S^3}{3}$$

$$+[]_4\frac{S_4}{4}+\ldots+[]_n\frac{S^n}{n}$$

Because in the following developments these coefficients appear frequently within parentheses, for simplicity the []'s are replaced with c's; that is,

$$R = R_t + c_1 S + c_2 \frac{S^2}{2} + c_3 \frac{S^3}{3} + c_4 \frac{S^4}{4} + \dots + c_n \frac{S^n}{n}$$
(D6)

The conic angular coordinate can be expressed as

$$\epsilon - \epsilon_t = \int_0^S \frac{\sin \kappa}{R} dS \tag{D7}$$

where both  $\sin \kappa$  and R can be expressed as infinite, but convergent for our purposes, polynomials of S. Since a polynomial in the denominator is an undesirable form to integrate, the polynomial for R was converted to a polynomial in the numerator of the form shown in equation (D8).

$$\epsilon - \epsilon_t = \int_0^S \frac{\sin \kappa}{R} dS$$

$$= \frac{1}{R_t} \int_0^S \frac{R_t}{R} \sin \kappa \, dS$$

where

$$\frac{R_t}{R} = 1 + R_1 S + R_2 S^2 + R_3 S^3 + \dots$$
 (D8)  $D_1 = -\frac{C_1}{R_t}, D_2 = -\frac{C_2}{2R_t}, D_3 = -\frac{C_3}{3R_t}, \text{ etc.}$ 

The conversion from equation (D6) to (D8) begins as

$$\frac{R_t}{R} = \frac{R_t}{R_t + c_1 S + c_2 (S^2/2) + c_3 (S^3/3) + \dots}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + (c_1/R_t)S + (c_2/R_t)S^2 + (c_3/R_t)S^3 + \dots}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - D_1 S - D_2 S^2 - D_3 S^3 - \dots}$$

where

$$R_t$$
,  $R_t$ ,

$$R_{1} R_{2} R_{3} R_{4}$$

$$1 + D_{1}S + (D_{2} + D_{1}^{2})S^{2} + (D_{3} + 2D_{1}D_{2} + D_{1}^{3})S^{3} + (D_{4} + 2D_{1}D_{3} + D_{2}^{2} + 3D_{1}D_{2} + D_{1}^{4})S^{4}$$

$$1 - D_{1}S - D_{2}S^{2} - D_{3}S^{3} - ... \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 - D_{1}S - D_{2}S^{2}} - D_{3}S^{3} - D_{4}S^{4}}$$

$$\frac{D_{1}S + D_{2}S^{2} + D_{3}S^{3} + D_{4}S^{4}}{D_{1}S - D_{1}^{2}S^{2} - D_{1}D_{2}S^{3} - D_{1}D_{3}S^{4}}$$

$$\frac{(D_{2} + D_{1}^{2})S^{2} + (D_{3} + D_{1}D_{2})S^{3} + (D_{4} + D_{1}D_{3})S^{4}}{(D_{2} + D_{1}^{2})S^{2} - D_{1}(D_{2} + D_{1}^{2})S^{3} - D_{2}(D_{2} + D_{1}^{2})S^{4}}$$

$$\frac{(D_{3} + 2D_{1}D_{2} + D_{1}^{3})S^{3} + (D_{4} + D_{1}D_{3} + D_{2}^{2} + D_{2}D_{1}^{2})S^{4}}{(D_{3} + 2D_{1}D_{2} + D_{1}^{3})S^{3} - D_{1}(D_{3} + 2D_{3} + 2D_{1}D_{2} + D_{1}^{3})S^{4}}$$

$$\frac{(D_{4} + 2D_{1}D_{3} + D_{2}^{2} + 3D_{1}^{2}D_{2} + D_{1}^{4})S^{4}}{(D_{4} + 2D_{1}D_{3} + D_{2}^{2} + 3D_{1}^{2}D_{2} + D_{1}^{4})S^{4}}$$

Table VI summarizes the preceding division.

The coefficients for equation (D8) are generated in subroutine RCOEF. The coding for the procedure is somewhat complex, but in general not much computation is required to satisfy a tolerance criterion of 1.0E-08.

The conversion of  $\sin \kappa$ , where

$$\kappa = \kappa_1 + aS + bS^2 + cS^3 + dS^4$$

to the polynomial form

$$\sin \kappa = A_1 + A_2 S + A_3 S^2 + A_4 S^3 + A_5 S^4 \dots$$
 (D9)

is accomplished in the same way as it was for the cosine series (eqs. (D1) to (D5)). In fact, the cosine series can be converted to the sine series with the following substitutions:

Cosine series	Sine series
$-\sin \kappa_t$	$\cos \kappa_t$
$-\cos \kappa_t$	$-\sin \kappa_t$
$\sin \kappa_t$	$-\cos \kappa_t$
COS K,	sin κ,

Consequently the same routines that are used to compute the cosine series can easily be modified to compute the sine series coefficients also.

When the polynomial series coefficients in equations (D8) and (D9) are known, the integration for  $\epsilon$  is straightforward.

$$\epsilon - \epsilon_{I} = \frac{1}{R_{I}} \int_{0}^{S} \frac{R_{I}}{R} \sin \kappa$$

$$= \frac{1}{R_{I}} \int_{0}^{S} (1 + R_{I}S + R_{2}S^{2} + R_{3}S^{3} + \dots)$$

$$\times (A + A_{2}S + A_{3}S^{2} + A_{4}S^{3} + \dots)$$

$$= \frac{1}{R_{I}} \int_{0}^{S} A_{1} + (A_{2} + R_{1}A_{1})S$$

$$+ (A_{3} + R_{1}A_{2} + R_{2}A_{1})S^{2}$$

$$+ (A_{4} + R_{1}A_{3} + R_{2}A_{2} + R_{3}A_{1})S^{3} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{R_{I}} \left\{ A_{1}S + \frac{A_{2} + R_{1}A_{1}}{2}S^{2} + \frac{A_{3} + R_{1}A_{2} + R_{2}A_{1}}{3}S^{3} + \frac{A_{4} + R_{1}A_{3} + R_{2}A_{2} + R_{3}A_{1}}{3}S^{4} + \dots \right\}$$

The general routine for establishing the polynomial coefficients for the conic coordinates is EPSL2. The end result is constant polynomial coefficients for the conic coordinates  $(R \text{ and } \epsilon)$  as a function of S. These coefficients are saved so that the conic coordinate at any S of interest can be computed easily with subroutine CONE.

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#### TABLE I. - OVERVIEW OF COMPUTER PROGRAM

	Program control	
Input and initialization	Iteration	Terminal calculations
Read and interpret data  Locate calculation stations  At each station for each streamline, estimate stagnation temperature and pressure and axial and tangential velocities	Outer loop:  At calculation stations  Set coefficients of equation of motion  If blade design option, set incidence and deviation angles, compute new blade edge location, and reset calculation station location  Inner loop:  At each calculation station Solve for meridional velocity distribution to satisfy equations of motion and continuity  Reset streamline location	Overall blade row performance on streamlines at calculation station:  General State properties (temperature and pressure) Velocity diagrams Streamline information Blade rows Element definition parameters Incidence and deviation angles Aerodynamic performance parameters Streamline choke margin Blade section parameters: Surface coordinates Area, moments, etc.

TABLE II. OP FIONS FOR SPECIFING NEEDS MAY AND SELECTENT BLADE ROW CONDITIONS FOR AFRODYNAMIC SOLUTION

Rators	Stators
Cumulative fraction of overall energy addition. CPRDGS (RO FOR) Nordimensional pressure profile at rotor (80). $\frac{P}{R_{1}P} = 1 + R + PRA(ROW) + R^{2} + PRB(ROW) + R^{2} + ORC(ROW)$ $= \frac{P}{R_{1}PRD(ROW)} + R^{2} + ORC(ROW)$	Tangential velocity component at stator exit $V_{\mu} = \frac{\text{PRAGRGWY}}{R^2} + \frac{\text{PRBGRGW}}{R} + \text{PRCGROW} + \text{R*-PRDGRGW}) + R^2 + \text{PREGROW}$
where $ R  = (r_1 - r)/(r_1 - r_3)$ Losses from tables of DLOS(K, J, I) as a crion of DFTAB(K, J, I)	where R r r <sub>tip</sub> Losses from tables of DLOS(K, J, h as function of DFTAB(K, J, l)  Tameential velocity component at stator exit
Rotor exit temperature profile Stagnation temperature at tip P(R) - CPRDGNGROTOR  The stagnation of R*-predictory of Principles  The stagnation of Principles	V <sub>0</sub> PRACTICON) - PHECTROW) - PRECTROW) - R-PRECTROW)  R <sup>2</sup> R + R <sup>2</sup> - PRECTROW)  ***Above R + R <sup>2</sup> - PRECTROW)
where $R = (\Gamma_{\ell} - \Gamma) = (\Gamma_{\ell} - \Gamma_{R})$ Losses from tables of DLOS(K, J, I) as function of DFTAB(K, J, I) Rotor exit temperature profile Stagnation pressure at tip (psia) = PTT(ROW)	Exit stagnation pressure profile Stagnation pressure at tip (psin) = PTTf(RCM)  Profile    (1 + R+PTC(f, IRCM) + R <sup>2</sup> - PTC(2, IRCM) + R <sup>3</sup> - PTC(6, IRCM) + R <sup>4</sup> - PTC(6, IRCM) + R <sup>5</sup> - PTC(6, IRCM)
$T_{\rm tip} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot PRD(ROW_{\rm t} + R^2 + PRE/RROW)$ $\cdot R^4 - PRD(ROW_{\rm t} + R^2 + PRE/RROW)$ $\cdot R^4 - PRE/RROW_{\rm tip}$ Stagnation pressure at tip (bsia) - PTT(RROW) $\frac{P}{P_{\rm tip}} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot R \cdot PTC(I, IROW) \cdot R^3 \cdot PTC(I, IROW)$ $\cdot R^4 \cdot PTC(I, IROW) \cdot R^3 \cdot PTC(I, IROW)$ $\cdot R^4 \cdot PTC(I, IROW) \cdot R^3 \cdot PTC(I, IROW)$ $\cdot R^4 \cdot PTC(I, IROW) \cdot R^3 \cdot PTC(I, IROW)$	where $R = (\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_1)$ $(\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_{1})$

TABLE III. - EXAMPLE PROBLEM

The second of th

(a) Input data set

\*\*\* INPUT DATA FOR COMPRESSOR DESIGN PROGRAM \*\*\*

2-STAGE FAN REDESIGN AR=1.52

THE INLET FLOW RATE IS 73.300 (LB/SEC). THE MOLECULAR WEIGHT IS 28.97 . THE DESIRED COMPRESSOR PRESSURE RATIO IS 2.400. CALCULATIONS WILL BE PERFORMED ON 11 STREAMLINES. THE COMPRESSOR ROTATIONAL SPEED IS 16042.8 RPM.

THE COMPRESSOR HAS 4 BLADE ROWS.

CALCULATIONS WILL BE MADE AT THE BLADE EDGES AND AT 17 ANNULAR STATIONS.

THE SPECIFIC HEAT POLYNOMIAL IS IN THE FOLLOWING FORM

CP = 0.23747E 00 + 0.21962E-04\*T + -0.87791E-07\*T\*\*2 + 0.13991E-09\*T\*\*3 + -0.78056E-13\*T\*\*4 + 0.15043E-16\*T\*\*5

## INPUT DISTRIBUTIONS BY STREAMLINE OR STREAMTUBE

STREAMLINE NO.	INLET TOTAL TEMPERATURE (DEG. R.)	INLET TOTAL PRESSURE (PSIA)	INLET WHIRL VELOCITY (FI/SEC)	STREAMTUBE NO.	STREAMTUBE FLOW FRACTION
เกษ ค.ย เกษ ค.ย	518.700 518.700 518.700 518.700 518.700 518.700	14.125 14.670 14.700 14.700 14.700 14.700 14.700	00000000	<b>ጣለክ</b> ፋ የኒሳ ሶ <b>ሪ</b> ዕ	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
10 11	518.700 518.700 518.700	14.700 14.700 14.660	000.0	10	1.0000

TABLE III. - Continued.

INPUT DATA POINTS FOR TIP AND HUB CONTOURS.

HUB RADIUS (INCHES)	NMMHHHHHHH+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
HUB AXIAL COORDINATE (INCHES)	1 1 1 2 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
TIP RADIUS (INCHES)	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
TIP AXIAL COORDINATE (INCHES)	22.000

WARNING ONLY, AT INPUT POINT, 12, THE TIP CONTOUR DATA IS NOT VERY SMOOTH.

TABLE III. - Continued.

THE IMPUT PROFILE LOSS TABLES - OMEGA(BAR)\*COS(BETA)/(2.0\*SIGMA)

	LOSS PARAM.	0.0338	0.0263	0.0210	0.0165	0.0165	0.0165	0.0165	0.0165	0.0200	0.0243	0.0296		LOSS PARAM.	0.0508	0.0423	0.0360	0.0310	0.0296	0.0299	0.0306	0.0317	0.0347	0.0423	0.0486	
	D-FACTOR	0.7000	0.7000	0.7000	0.7000	0.7000	0.7000	0.7000	0.7000	0.7000	0.7000	0.7000		D-FACTOR	0.7000	0.7000	0.7000	0002.0	0.7000	0.7000	0.7000	0.7000	0002.0	0.7000	0.7000	
	LOSS PARAM.	0.0260	0.0202	0.0163	0.0130	0.0130	0.0130	0.0130	0.0130	0.0153	0.0182	0.0221		LOSS PARAM.	0.0430	0.0362	0.0313	0.0280	0.0261	0.0264	0.0269	0.0278	0.0303	0.0362	0.0411	
	D-FACTOR	0.6000	0.6000	0.6000	0.6000	0.6000	0.6000	0.6000	0.6000	0.6000	0.6000	0.6000		D-FACTOR	0.6000	0.6000	0.6000	0.6000	0.6000	0.6000	0.009.0	0.6000	0.6000	0.6000	0.6000	
E NO. 1 **	LOSS PARAM.	0.0203	0.0160	0.0132	0.0103	0.0103	0.0103	0.0103	0.0103	0.0122	0.0140	0.0168	E NO. 2 **	LOSS PARAM.	0.0373	0.0320	0.0282	0.0253	0.0234	0.0236	0.0241	0.0248	0.0270	0.0320	0.0358	
** PROFILE LOSS TABLE NO.	D-FACTOR	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	** PROFILE LOSS TABLE NO.	D-FACTOR	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	
** PROFI	LOSS PARAM.	0.0166	0.0130	0.0113	0.0089	6800.0	0.0039	0.0089	0.0089	0.0103	0.0110	0.0127	** PROFI	LOSS PARAM.	0.0336	0.0290	0.0263	0.0239	0.0220	0.0222	0.0226	0.0231	0.0248	0.0290	0.0317	
	D-FACTOR	0.4000	0.4000	0.4000	0.4000	0.4000	0.4000	0.4000	0.4000	0 0 0 4 . 0	0.4000	0.4000		D-FACTOR	0.4000	0.4000	0.4000	0.4000	0005.0	0.4000	0.4000	0.4000	0.4000	0.4000	0.4000	
	LOSS PARAM.	0.0139	0.0112	0.0100	0.0080	0.000.0	0.0080	0.0080	0.00.0	0.00.0	0.0052	0.0104		LOSS PARAM.	0.0309	0.0272	0.0220	0.0230	0.0211	0.0212	0.0214	0.0218	0.0233	0.0272	0.0294	
	D-FACTOR	0.3000	0.3000	0.3000	0.3000	0.3000	0.3000	0.3000	0.3000	0.3000	0.3000	0.3000		D-FACTOR	0.3000	0 . 3000	0008.0	0.3000	0.3000	0.3000	0.3000	0.3000	0.3000	0.3000	0.3000	
	PCT, PASS.	0.00	10.00	20.03	30.00	40.00	20.00	60.00	70.00	80.00	30.00	103.00		PCT. PASS.	00.0	10.00	23.00	30.00	00.05	50.00	60.00	70.00	80.00	30.00	109.00	

	MASS BLEED FRACTION	0.000.0		MASS BLEED FRACTION	0.000
** NOTINE	HUB BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.000.0	TATION **	HUB BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.0010
** INPUT SET NO. I IS AN ANNULAR STATION AN	TIP BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.000	** INPUT SET NO. 2 IS AN ANNULAR STATION **	TIP BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.0010
A INFUL SE	HUB AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	-11.0000	** INPUT SE	HUB AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	-9.0000
	TIP AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	-11.0000		TIP AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	-9.0000

TABLE III. - Continued.

	MASS BLEED FRACTION	0 0 0 0 0		MASS BLEED FRACTION	00000.0		MASS BLEED FRACTION	0 0 0 0 0 0			MASS BLEED FRACTION	0.000		MASS BLEED FRACTION	0.000.0
TATION **	HUB BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.0020	TATION **	HUB BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.0030	TATION **	HUB BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.0050	*** ATA	TATION **	HUB BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.0065	TATION **	HUB BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.0080
** INPUT SET NO. 3 IS AN ANNULAR STATION **	TIP BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.0020	** INPUT SET NO. 4 IS AN ANNULAR STATION **	TIP BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.0030	ET NO. 5 IS AN ANNULAR STATION **	TIP BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.0050	*** PRINTOUT OF INPUT STATION DATA ***	** INPUT SET NO. 6 IS AN ANNULAR STATION **	TIP BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.0065	** INPUT SET NO. 7 IS AN ANNULAR STATION **	TIP BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.0080
S INUNI **	HUB AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	-7.0000	S LOGNI **	HUB AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	~5.2000	** INPUT SET NO.	HUB AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	-3.7000	12C_0 ****	** INPUT S	HUB AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	-2.6000	** INPUT S	HUB AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	-1.5000
	TIP AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	-7.0000		TIP AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	-5.2000		TIP AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	-3.7000			TIP AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	-2.3000		TIP AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	-1.0000

TABLE III. - Continued.

## \*\* INPUT SET NO. & IS ROTOR NO. 1 \*\* \* FOR THIS BLADE ROW THE INPUT OPTION IS DESIGN \*

	INLET MASS BLEED	0.000	OUTLET MASS BLEED	0.000	CUM ENERGY ADD FRACT	0.5000	PARAMETERS *	CHORD/IIP CHORD	0.0000.0
	INLET HUB BLOCKAGE I	0.0100	OUTLET HUB BLOCKAGE OU	0.0130	NUMBER OF BLADES CUM	22	* POLYNOMIAL COEFS. FOR RADIAL PROFILES OF A BLADE AERO. PARAMETER AND BASIC BLADE ELEMENT GEOMETRY PARAMETERS	MAX, THICKNESS/CHORD	0.0290 0.0000 0.1680 -0.1170
	INLET TIP BLOCKAGE IN	0.0100	DUTLET TIP BLOCKAGE OUT	0.0130	TIP SOLIDITY N	1.3000	AERO. PARAMETER AND BAS	T.E. RADIUS/CHORD	0.0018 0.0000 0.0090 -0.0060
TOTAL	HUB C.G. AXIAL LOCATION INLI	(INCHES) 0.9410		(DEGREES) 0.0000	OM ANGLE LIMIT	(DEGREES) -20.000	JIAL PROFILES OF A BLADE	L.E. RADIUS/CHORD	0.0018
	AXIAL LOCATION HUB C.6	(INCHES) 0.9410	LOSS SET USED BLAC		TIP D FACTOR LIMIT HUB FL		LYNOMIAL COEFS. FOR RAI	ROTOR OUTLET PRESSURE	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	119 6.6	Ī	1055	•	TIPDF		0d *	COEF.	CONSTANT LINEAR QUADRATIC

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*	FILIPSE MAJOR/MIN
OMETA	Σ
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* FUNCTION-OF-PASSAGE-HEIGHT-FROM-TIP POLYNOMIAL COEFFICIENTS FOR GREATER SPECIFICATION OF BLADE ELEMENT GEOMETRY *	_
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CONSTANT LINEAR QUADRATIC CUBIC QUARTIC

	ELLIPSE MAJOR/MINOR AXIS RATIO MINUS 1.0 ************************************	LEAD. EDGE TRAIL. EDGE	-1.00000	00000.0		IDEF(IROW)	-	•				
	INE ANGLE (NS. PT.)	QUARTIC	00000	00000		IICKNESS ( TH. PT.)	******	O COCO		00000		
:	POLY, COEF, FOR 2ND SEG. CENTERLINE ANGLE (FUNCTION OF PATH )	CUBIC	1.0000	0.0000		POLY, COEF, FOR.2ND SEGMENT THICKNESS (FUNCTION OF PATH DIST, FROM MAX.TH, PI.)	********	CUBIC				
	F. FOR 2ND OF PATH DIS	QUADRATIC	0.0000	0.0000	00000.0	DEF. FOR. 2NI OF PATH DI	********	QUADRATIC				00000
	POLY. COE	LINEAR	0.0000	0.00000	0.00000	POLY. C	******	SQ. R00T	00000	0.0000	00000	0.0000
* FUNCTION-UT-PASSAGE-NEIGHT-TAUT-III OCCUPATION CONTROLL	INE ANGLE	**************************************	-1.00000	0.0000	0.0000.0	LICKNESS C.TH. PT.)	******	QUARTIC	0.0000	0.000.0	000000	0.000.0
LIVE LINE	SEG. CENTERI	**************************************	00000	00000.0	0.0000.0	I SEGMENT TH	********	CUBIC	0.0000.0	0.00000	00000.0	0.0000.0
22AGE-116161	POLY. COEF. FOR 1ST SEG. CENTERLINE ANGLE (FUNCTION OF PATH DIST. FROM TRANS. PT.)	**************************************	1.0000	0.0000	0.00000	POLY. COEF. FOR 1ST SEGMENT THICKNESS	********	QUADRATIC	1.50000	-0.50000	0.0000	00000.0
CITON-OF-PA	POLY. COE	LINEAR	0.5000	0.0000	0.00000	POLY. C	******	59.8007	00000.0	0.0000.0	00000.0	0.0000
	RADIAL	COEF.	CONSTANT	OUADRATIC	CUBIC	RADIAL			CONSTANT	LINEAR	QUADRATIC	CUBIC

TABLE III. - Continued.

	BLADE MATERIAL DENSITY LB/(IN)**3	0.0000			MAX. THICKNESS LOCATION/CHORD	0.6400	0.6300	0.6200	0.6100	0.6000	0.5800	0.5600	0.5400	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000
	CHOKE	NONE		HE TABLE.)	TRANSITION/CHORD LOCATION	0.7000	0.6474	0.6042	0.5627	0.5193	0.4705	0.4180	0.3592	0.2862	0.2243	0.1629
*	CKNESS	E.REF.)	PUT *	ROS IN T												
ITION OPTIONS	MAX. THICKNESS POINT	TABLE (L.E.REF.)	VARIABLES IN	APPEAR AS ZE	INLET/OUTLET TURNING RATE RATIO	0.0750	0.1800	0.4300	0.6600	0.7900	0.8300	0.8600	0.96.0	0.9800	1.0000	1.0000
NT DEFIN	TRANSITION Point	TABLE	N DESIGN	ONS WILL												
* INPUT BLADE ELEMENT DEFINITION OPTIONS *	URNING RATE TRA RATIO	TABLE	* TABLE OF BLADE SECTION DESIGN VARIABLES INPUT	(VARIABLES CONTROLLED BY OTHER OPTIONS WILL APPEAR AS ZEROS IN THE TABLE.)	DEVIATION ANGLE (DEGREES)	8.0000	6.8000	6.8000	4.5000	4.6000	5.7000	6.6300	7.5200	8.6400	10.3900	12.5200
*	TURN	_	* TABI	S CONTROI	URFACE Angle ES)					6	_	_	•		0	0
	DEVIATION Angle	TABLE		CVARIABLE	SUCTION SURFACE INCIDENCE ANGLE (DEGREES)	0.4500	0.510	0.400	0.370	0.350	0.260	0.200	0.170	0.00.0	0.00.0	000.0
	INCIDENCE ANGLE	TABLE (S.S.REF.)			STREAMLINE NUMBER	-	~	·1	<b>3</b>	ún .	•	_	<b>*</b> 0 '	5.	D ,	11

	MASS BLEED FRACTION	0.0000
TATION **	HUB BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.0150
** INPUT SET NO. 9 IS AN ANNULAR STATION **	TIP BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.0150
S INPUT S	HUB AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	3.3000
	TIP AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	3.0000

TABLE III, - Continued,

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TIP C.G. AXIAL LOCATION HUB C.G. AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	HUB C.G. AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	INLET TIP BLOCKAGE	INLET HUB BLOCKAGE	INLET MASS BLEED
5.2000	5.2000	0.0170	0.0170	0.0000
LOSS SET USED	BLADE TILT ANGLE	OUTLET TIP BLOCKAGE	OUTLET HUB BLOCKAGE	OUTLET MASS BLEED
~	0.0000	0.0200	0.0200	0.0000
HUB D FACTOR LIMIT 0.7000	INLET HUB MACH LIMIT 1.0000	TIP SOLIDITY	NUMBER OF BLADES	

PARAMETERS *	0000.0
FPOLYNOMIAL COEFS. FOR RADIAL PROFILES OF A BLADE AERO. PARAMETER AND BASIC BLADE ELEMENT GEOMETRY PARAMETERS * S1'*OR OUTLET V(0) L.E. RADIUS/CHORD T.E. RADIUS/CHORD MAX. THICKNESS/CHORD CHORDALTED	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
AERO. PARAMETER AND BASI T.E. RADIUS/CHORD	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
DIAL PROFILES OF A BLADE L.E. RADIUS/CHORD	0.0130 -0.0080 0.0000 0.0000
OLYNOMIAL CDEFS. FOR RAD ST.*OR OUTLET V(0)	00000
* P	INV.SQ. INVERSE CONSTANT LINEAR QUADRATIC CUBIC

FUNCTION-OF-PASSAGE-HEIGHT-FROM-TIP POLYNOMIAL COEFFICIENTS FOR GREATER SPECIFICATION OF BLADE ELEMENT GERMETRY *	ELLIPSE MAJOR/MINOR AXIS RATIO MINUS 1.0	**************************************	0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000	IDEF(IROW)	J	
ION OF BLADE	ERLINE ANGLE	LINEAR QUARRAIC CUBIC QUARTIC -1.00000 0.000000	0.00000 0.00000 THICKNESS	AX. TH. PT.)	0.00000 1.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000	0.00000
SPECIFICAT	SEG. CENTE	CCUBIC CCUBIC O.00000	O COOOO	IST. FROM PERKERS	0.00000	0.00000
OR GREATER	EF. FOR 2ND	QUADRATIC 0.00000 0.00000	0.00000 0.00000	OF PATE D	00000.0	0.00000
COEFFICIENTS FI	POLY. COE	LINEAR -1,00000 0,00000	0.00000 0.00000	**************************************	000000	0.00000
POLYNOMIAL	LINE ANGLE ANS. PT.)	QUARTIC 0.00000 0.00000	O.00000 HICKNESS	**************************************	0.00000	000000
I-FROM-TIP	SEG. CENTER ST. FROM TR	CUBIC 0.00000 0.00000	0.00000 T SEGMENT T	7 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	000000	0.0000.0
ISSAGE-HEIGH	F. FOR IST OF PATH DI	LINEAR QUADRATIC CUBIC QUARTIC 1.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000	POLY. COEF. FOR 1ST SEGMENT THICKNESS.	**************************************	00000	000000
ICT I ON-OF-P#	POLY. COR CFUNCTION	LINEAR 1.00000 0.00000	POLY. C	******	0000	0 0 0 0 0 0
*	RADIAL Function Coef.	CONSTANT LINEAR QUADRATIC	CUBIC RADIAL FUNCTION	COEF.	LINEAR	CUBIC

TABLE III. - Continued.

**\***:

				MAX. THICKNESS LOCATION/CHORD	0.5000	0000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0 · 5000 0 · 5000
CHOKE	NONE		THE TABLE.)	NSITION/CHORD LOCATION	00000	00000	0.000	0.0000	0.000	0.0000
MAX. THICKNESS POINT	TABLE (L.E.REF.	I VARIABLES INPUT *	. APPEAR AS ZEROS IN		1.0000	1.0000	1,0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
TRANSITION POINT	S.S. SHOCK	SECTION DESIGN	ER OPTIONS WILL	N ANGLE INLETA	000	00	00	00	000	000
IRNING RATE Ratio	TABLE	ABLE OF BLADE	ROLLED BY OTH		16.20	10.50	9,10	8.60	8.80	10.30
DEVIATION TU ANGLE	TABLE	*	(VARIABLES CONT	SUCTION SURFACE INCIDENCE ANGLE (DEGREES)	-3.0000 -3.0000	-3.0000	-3.0000	-3.0000	-3.0000	0000 . R -
INCIDENCE	TABLE (S.S.REF.)			STREAMLINE NUMBER	2	m s	· 60 v	or~	eo (	, 00
	DEVIATION TURNING RATE TRANSITION MAX, THICKNESS ANGLE ANGLE	DEVIATION TURNING RATE TRANSITION MAX. THICKNESS ANGLE RATIO TABLE TABLE S.S. SHOCK TABLE (L.E.REF.)	DEVIATION TURNING RATE TRANSITION MAX. THICKNESS ANGLE FAILS S.S. SHOCK TABLE (L.E.REF.) TABLE TABLE OF BLADE SECTION DESIGN VARIABLES INPUT *	DEVIATION TURNING RATE TRANSITION MAX. THICKNESS ANGLE RATIO  TABLE S.S. SHOCK TABLE (L.E.REF.)  * TABLE OF BLADE SECTION DESIGN VARIABLES INPUT *  (VARIABLES CONTROLLED BY OTHER OPTIONS WILL APPEAR AS ZEROS IN THE TAB	DEVIATION TURNING RATE TRANSITION MAX. THICKNESS CHOKE ANGLE S.S. SHOCK TABLE (L.E.REF.) NONE  (VARIABLES CONTROLLED BY OTHER OPTIONS WILL APPEAR AS ZEROS IN THE TABLE.)  SUCTION SURFACE DEVIATION ANGLE INLET/OUTLET TURNING TRANSITION/CHORD INCEDENCES) (DEGREES) (DEOREES)	DEVIATION TURNING RATE TRANSITION MAX. THICKNESS CHOKE ANGLE TABLE S.S. SHOCK TABLE (L.E.REF.) NONE  * TABLE OF BLADE SECTION DESIGN VARIABLES INFUT *  (VARIABLES CONTROLLED BY OTHER OPTIONS WILL APPEAR AS ZEROS IN THE TABLE.)  SUCTION SURFACE DEVIATION ANGLE INLET/OUTLET TURNING TRANSITION/CHORD IN CHORD CONTROLLED SUCTION SURFACE INCIDENCE ANGLE DEVIATION ANGLE INLET/OUTLET TURNING TRANSITION/CHORD IN CHORD CONTROLLED SUCTION SURFACE INCIDENCE ANGLE DEVIATION ANGLE INLET/OUTLET TURNING TRANSITION/CHORD IN CONTROLLED SUCTION SURFACE INCIDENCE ANGLE DEVIATION ANGLE INLET/OUTLET TURNING TRANSITION/CHORD IN CONTROLLED SUCTION SURFACE INCIDENCE ANGLE DEVIATION ANGLE INLET/OUTLET TURNING TRANSITION/CHORD IN CONTROLLED SUCTION SURFACE INCIDENCE SUCTION SURFACE INCIDENCE SUCTION SURFACE INCIDENCE SUCTION SURFACE INCIDENCE SURFACE INCIDENCE SUCTION SUCT	DEVIATION TURNING RATE TRANSITION MAX. THICKNESS CHOKE ANGLE TABLE S.S. SHOCK TABLE (I.E.REF.) NONE  * TABLE OF BLADE SECTION DESIGN VARIABLES INFUT *  (VARIABLES CONTROLLED BY DITHER OPTIONS WILL APPEAR AS ZEROS IN THE TABLE.)  SUCTION SURFACE INCIDENCE ANGLE DEVIATION ANGLE INLET/OUTLET TURNING TRANSITION/CHORD INCIDENCE ANGLE DEVIATION ANGLE INLET/OUTLET TOWN OF THE TABLE.)  -3.0000	DEVIATION TURNING RATE TRANSITION MAX. THICKNESS CHOKE  ANGLE TABLE S.S. SHOCK TABLE (I.E.REF.) NONE  * TABLE OF BLADE SECTION DESIGN VARIABLES INFUT *  (VARIABLES CONTROLLED BY DITHER OPTIONS WILL APPEAR AS ZEROS IN THE TABLE.)  SUCTION SURFACE DEVIATION ANGLE INLET/OUTLET TURNING TRANSITION/CHORD INCIDENCE ANGLE DEVIATION ANGLE INLET/OUTLET TURNING TRANSITION/CHORD ANGLE ANGLE DEVIATION ANGLE AN	DEVIATION TURNING RATE TRANSITION MAX. THICKNESS CHOKE ANGLE TABLE S.S. SHOCK TABLE (I.E.REF.) NONE  * TABLE OF BLADE SECTION DESIGN VARIABLES INPUT *  (VARIABLES COMTROLLED BY DITHER OPTIONS MILL APPEAR AS ZEROS IN THE TABLE.)  SUCTION SURFACE INCIDENCE ANGLE DEVIATION ANGLE INLET/OUTLET TURNING TRANSITION/CHORD (DEGREES)  -3.0000	DEVIATION TURNING RATE TRANSITION MAX. THICKNESS CHOKE  ANGLE  * TABLE  * T

	MASS BLEED FRACTION	0.000
** NOILAL	HUB BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.0200
** INPUT SET NO. 11 IS AN ANNULAR STATION **	TIP BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.0200
** INPUT SE	HUB AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	7.3400
	TIP AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	7.3400

TABLE III. - Continued.

\*\*\* PRINTOUT OF INPUT STATION DATA \*\*\*

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	INLET MASS BLEED	0.000	OUTLET MASS BLEED	0.000	CUM ENERGY ADD FRACT	1.0000	TRY PARAMETERS *	CHORD/TIP CHORD	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		BLADE MATERIAL DENSITY LBZ(IN)**3	0.16000			MAX. THICKNESS LOCATION/CHORD	
	INLET HUB BLOCKAGE	0.0200	OUTLET HUB BLOCKAGE	0.0200	NUMBER OF BLADES C	38	BLADE ELEMENT GEOMEI	MAX. THICKNESS/CHORD	0,0340 0,0000 0,1350 -0,0920		NESS CHOKE MARGIN	REF.) NONE	* -	IS IN THE TABLE.)	TRANSITIOM/CHORD LOCATION	
OPTION IS COORD. *		200		500		000	* POLYNOMIAL COEFS. FOR RADIAL PROFILES OF A BLADE AERO. PARAMETER AND BASIC BLADE ELEMENT GEOMETRY PARAMETERS	T.E. RADIUS/CHORD MA	0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000	* INPUT BLADE ELEMENT DEFINITION OPTIONS *	TRANSITION MAX. THICKNESS POINT	S.S. SHOCK TABLE (L.E.REF.)	* TABLE OF BLADE SECTION DESIGN VARIABLES INPUT *	(VARIABLES CONTROLLED BY OTHER OPTIONS WILL APPEAR AS ZEROS IN THE TABLF.)	DEVIATION ANGLE INLETZOUTLET TURNING TRANSITION/CHORD (DEGREES)	0.610 0.6510 0.86510 0.88670 0.9810 0.9810 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000
* FOR THIS BLADE ROW THE INPUT OPTION IS COORD. *	CATION INLET TIP BLOCKAGE	0.0200	LE DUTLET TIP BLOCKAGE		118	1.3000	ES OF A BLADE AERO.	L.E. RADIUS/CHORD T.	000000 0000000000000000000000000000000	INPUT BLADE ELEMENT	TURNING RATE TRANS PO PO	TABLE 5.S.	LE OF BLADE SECTION	LLED BY OTHER OPTION	DEVIATION ANGLE (DEGREES)	2.6000 2.7000 3.2000 3.2000 4.0200 6.7000 12.4000
* FOR THIS	HUB C.G. AXIAL LOCATION			(DEGREES)	HUB FLOW ANGLE L	(DEGREES) -20,000	S. FOR RADIAL PROFIL	RESSURE L.E. R/		*	DEVIATION TURN		* TAB	CVARIABLES CONTRO	INCIDENCE ANGLE (DEGREES)	
	TIP C.G. AXIAL LOCATION	(INCHES)	0351 TES 2301	1	TYP D EACTOR 1 1M11	0.4600	S TO COEFF	COEF. ROTOR OUTLET PRESSURE	O LI CO		INCIDENCE DI ANGLE				STREAMLINE	108400/86011

TABLF III. - Continued.

	MASS BLEED FRACTION	0 . 0
TATION **	HUB BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.0200
** INPUT SET NO. 13 IS AN ANNULAR STATION **	TIP BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.0200
** INPUT SE	HUB AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	11.0100
	IN AXIAL LOCATION	11.0100

TABLE III. - Continued.

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	INLET MASS BLEED	0 0 0 0 0	OUTLET MASS BLEED	0000.0	
00RD. *	INLET HUB BLOCKAGE	0.0200	OUTLET HUB BLOCKAGE	0.0200	NUMBER OF BLADES
* FOR THIS BLADE ROW THE IMPUT OPTION IS COORD.	INLET TIP BLOCKAGE	0.0200	<b>OUTLET TIP BLOCKAGE</b>	0.0200	TIP SOLIDITY 1.2600
* FOR THIS BLADE R	TIP C.G. AXIAL LOCATION HUB C.G. AXIAL LOCATION	12.7000	BLADE TILT ANGLE	0.0000	INLET HUB MACH LIMIT 1.0000
	TIP C.G. AXIAL LOCATION	12.7000	LOSS SET USED	N	HUB D FACTOR LIMIT 0.7000

PARAMETERS *	CHORD/IIP CHORD	0000.0			
ELEMENT GEOMETRY	MAX. THICKNESS/CHORD	0.0200 0.0200 0.0000 0.0000		CHOKE MARGIN	NONE
ND BASIC BLADE		,	PTIONS *	MAX. THICKNESS POINT	TABLE (L.E.REF.)
ERO. PARAMETER AN	T.E. RADIUS/CHORD	0 . 0 140 0 . 0080 0 . 0000 0 . 0000	ELEMENT DEFINITION OPTIONS *	RANSITION MA	S.S. SHOCK TAI
* POLYNOMIAL COEFS. FOR RADIAL PROFILES OF A BLADE AERO. PARAMETER AND BASIC BLADE ELEMENT GEOMETRY PARAMETERS	L.E. RADIUS/CHORD	0.0080 0.0080 0.0080 0.0000	* INPUT BLADE ELE	TURNING RATE RATIO	TABLE
COEFS. FOR RADIAL	OUTLET V(0)	00000		DEVIATION ANGLE	TABLE
* POLYNOMIAL	COEF. STATOR O	INV.50. INVERSE CONSTANT LINEAR QUADRATIC		INCIDENCE ANGLE	TABLE (S.S.REF.)

	MAX. THICKNESS LOCATION/CHORD	
S IN THE TABLE.)	TRANSITION/CHORD LOCATION	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
VARIABLES CONTROLLED BY OTHER OPTIONS WILL APPEAR AS ZEROS IN THE TABLE.)	INLET/OUTLET TURNING RATE RATIO	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
LED BY OTHER OPTION	DEVIATION ANGLE (DEGREES)	15.600 10.9000 10.9000 9.4000 9.2000 9.2000 9.1000 11.1000 16.0000
(VARIABLES CONTROL	SUCTION SURFACE INCIDENCE ANGLE (DEGREES)	80000000000000000000000000000000000000
	STREAMLINE NUMBER	110000000011

\* TABLE OF BLADE SECTION DESIGN VARIABLES INPUT \*

TABLE III. - Continued.

\*\*\* PRINTOUT OF INPUT STATION DATA \*\*\*

	MASS BLEED FRACTION	0.000		MASS BLEED FRACTION	0.0000		MASS BLEED FRACTION	0.000		MASS BLEED FRACTION	0.000		MASS BLEED FRACTION	0.000
STATION **	HUB BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.0200	STATION **	HUB BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.0200	1A110K **	HUB BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.0200	14710N **	HUB BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.0200	STATION **	HUB BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.0200
** INPUT SET NO. 15 IS AN ANNULAR STATION **	TIP BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.0200	** INPUT SET BO. 16 IS AN ANNULAR STATION **	TIP BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.0200	** INPUT SET NO. 17 IS AN ANNULAR STATION **	TIP BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.0200	** INPUT SET ND. 18 IS AN ANNULAR STATION **	TIP BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.0200	** INPUT SET NO. 19 IS AN ANNULAR STATION **	TIP BLOCKAGE FACTOR	0.0200
S INGNI **	HUB AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	14,4400	** INPUT	HUB AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	16.0000	** INPUT	HUB AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	17.6000	** INPUT	HUB AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	18.6000	INdNI **	HUB AXIAL LOCATION	19.6000
	TIP AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	14.4400		TIP AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	15.7000		TIP AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	17.0000		TIP AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	17.7500		TIP AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES)	18.5900

TABLE III. - Continued.

	MASS BLEED FRACTION 0.0000	MASS BLEED FRACTION 0.0000
*** 414	TATION ** HUB BLOCKAGE FACTOR 0.0200	STATION ** HUB BLOCKAGE FACTOR 0.0200
*** PRINTOUT OF INPUT STATION DATA ***	4. INPUT SET NO. 20 IS AN ANNULAR STATION ** SCATION TIP BLOCKAGE FACTOR HUB BLO 51 0.0200	•• INPUT SET NO. 21 IS AN ANNULAR STATION ** SCATION TIP BLOCKAGE FACTOR HUB BLO 0.0200
# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	** INPUT SE HUB AYTAL LOCATION (INCMES) 20 6000	** INPUT SI HUB AYTAL LOCATION (INCHES) 21 SCOO
	TIP AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES) 19.2500	TIP AXIAL LOCATION (INCHES) 20.0000

TABLE III. - Continued.

(b) Printout during iterative computations

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((,1)	-111 0000 -79 00000 -79 000000 -79 00000 -79 000000 -79 00000 -79 000000 -79 00000 -79 0000000 -79 00000 -79 00000000 -79 00000 -79 000000 -79 00000 -79 0000000 -79 00000 -79 00000 -79 00000 -79 00000 -79 00000 -79 00000 -79 00000 -70 00000 -70 00000 -70 00000 -70 00000 -70 00000 -70 0	15.8340 17.2699 18.1351 19.0028 19.8740 20.7002
H	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	223 223 224 224 224
AR	32.0000 3.00000 3.0000000000000000000000	2.2665 2.3266 3.3246 3.314 2.854 2.7756
Z(IFT, JM)	-11.000 -79.00000 -79.0000 -79	15.8340 17.2699 18.1351 19.0028 19.8740 20.7002
IFT	10848460484848484848484848484848484848484	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200
-		222 223 243 2543 2543 2543 2543 2543 254

FACT2 = 9.0369

FACT1 = 3.2592

TABLE III. - Continued.

				. 6.3		70.	1.35	2.50	1.96	474.02	2.49	6.53	6.0	7.37	1	7.11	1.1	0.19	3.47	4.32	3.27	4.45	5.00	56.5	89.5	5.5		, ,		10.
			17	. A.	2.5	4	2	5	5	6.7	55	5	5	07) 141	5.0	5	65	50	3	5	5	52	50.	20	4.7	5	C. 7	. 7		3
				60.0	8/	8 6	5.36	96.9	5.54	539.25	3.29	7.72	55.	7.12	3.51	8.73	7.33	7.62	2.38	0.42	6.74	9.17	5.54	7.36	69.0	09.5	7.53	5		0.1.0
			3.0	5.7		5.5	5	5.5	53	53	5.5	S	55	57	5.3	53	54	.96	51.	5	5	55	5,5	5.2	5.1	3	4.5	7	7	,
				3.37	0.1	5.72	1.43	3.64	5.27	571.29	2.73	5.86	5.23	5.16	0.7	0.32	5.61	9.76	3.35	3.62	3.91	3.86	9.16	1.87	3.02	69.	55.	0.9	2	
			•	57	57	26	26	56	55	57	6.1	55	55	57	5.9	96	57	9	E)	5	55	57.	53	5.4	53	Š	50	9	7	5
				69	. 79	16	.84	. 39	23.	591.11	. 95	65	. 52	.38	5.83	. 31	. 93	. 95	. 52	. 92	52	. 08	. 01	1.27	. 47	. 05	5,5	6.5	ő	
	00		<b>~</b>	57	570	26	296	56.	298	59]	62,	555	555	268	59	26.9	587	618	533	53.	561	578	545	54.5	547	539	526	508	3	ŕ
9.	2.4000			. 02	77	13	. 14	. 95	.45	602.99	.12	60.	.80	. 37	.58	8.	. 12	. 18	. 21	. 59	. 39	. 16	. 29	. 78	. 51	.33	0 5	90.	5	•
	00		7	574	570	568	567	569	577	602	627	548	248	566	593	573	593	630	535	535	561	579	5.48	553	558	559	549	532	5.0	)
CPR	0.0000		NUMBER 6	.17	69	.83	.54	9.	. 80	608.71	95.	42	06	.68	.07	.05	<b>9</b> .	69.	. 32	<b>.</b> 64	. 93	. 73	. 51	5	. 76	. 23	• 6	.65	0	,
	90			574	570	568	568	571	583	608	626	546	545	566	594	576	593	636	536	535	561	579	550	556	567	578	571	554	526	,
DHC	40.006		STREAMLINE 5	84.	86	04.	. 56	. 92	. 39	. 91	. 22	. 38	. 7.3	. 07	.27	- 02	.62	.86	9.	.83	. 51	. 52	94.	. <b>48</b>	. 12	.71	. 97	.33	66	
	2		STR	574	570	569	569	572	588	609.91	622	543	545	568	594	576	590	638	536	236	262	579	551	558	575	595	592	576	545	•
ТЭНС	35.3702		:	40	33	10	55	16	80	99.	. 28	.33	. 52	77	58	87	98	56	8	- 51	86	45	99	03	21	43	80	77	06	•
_			٠	574	570	569	569	573	590	606.66	614	538	537	568	592	574	584	637	534	535	561	577	551	559	581	612	614	597	565	,
SUM.	0.000			97	25	0.	7	54	38	59	90	86	81	10	52	36	57	4	20	ç	0	20	9	0 2	51	90	20	95	27	,
•			m	575.97	572.	571.	571.	515	594	602	606	533	532.	571.	591	573.	577	634	532.	252	561	574.	551.	559.	586.	628.	635.	619	586.	
DHI	0.000		:	96	15	56	80	80	26	7.1	55	55	43	20	57	Ξ	53	80	80	ζ,	74	87	73	66	25	99	8.	66	65	
	J.		~	564.96	561.	559.	560.	564	584	583.	583.	525	523.	570.	585.	572.	569	630	529	529	260	570.	551.	558.	591.	645.	657.	641	607	
SAMMA	. 40064		:	23	96	\$ 6	=	\$0	45	22	35	35	87	02	90	5	05	21	10 C	2	01	25	63	72	56	40	52	35	33	•
		*	7	508.23	503.	505.	505.	568	531	522	503	507	505.	554.	560	575	558	622	256	200	52.6	900	552	559.	594.	666	683.	564.	634	
٥.	1.23968	ARRAY	:																			,								
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	3.0	40040000000000000000000000000000000000
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PR 2.4000	2	\$200 \$200 \$200 \$200 \$200 \$200 \$200 \$200
CFR 2.3633	E NUMBER	######################################
DHC 40.816	STREAMLINE 5	######################################
DHCI 35.3702	J	6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
PSUM 4990.961	m	
DHI 34.668	r.	######################################
GAMMA 1.40064	-	
CP 0.24117	VZ ARRAY **	
7 E P	5V **	

TABLE III. - Continued.

	11 567.43	500 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	647 647 647 647 647 647 647 647 647 647
	10	50000000000000000000000000000000000000	538.81 5155.49 5157.48 503.75 503.75 467.90 468.36 61
	9 573.37	5.50 5.50 5.50 5.50 5.50 5.50 5.50 5.50	554.81 531.75 531.75 534.98 502.30 502.71 563.91
	8 573.76	500 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	557.54 542.44 542.47 542.43 542.43 542.86 542.86 542.86 543.87 543.97 543.04 543.04
PR 2.4000	574.17	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	55 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
CPR 2.4032	N 6	500 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	5559.12 574.77 556.63 556.81 576.81 556.31 556.72 497.21
DHC 40.746	STREAMLINE 5 5 574.75	56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 5	559 574 574 574 575 574 574 574 574 574 574
DHCI 35.3702	574.42	566 567 567 567 567 567 567 567	558.57 5571.65 571.65 553.39 575.09 610.71 561.27 565.45
PSUM 5075.211	3 576.16	570-74 570-74 570-74 570-74 570-74 570-74 570-74 570-73 570-73 570-73 570-73 570-73 570-73 570-73 570-73 570-73 570-74 570-74	557.01 5558.21 5558.21 5558.85 579.68 579.68 581.95 581.95 581.95
DHI 35.431	2	5505.35 5505.35 5505.35 5506.37 5506.35 550	5556.07 5556.07 5557.11 5557.11 5551.33 5551.33 555.53 557.25
GAMMA 1.40064 *	509.38	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	5553 5553 5550 117 5555 655 657 657 657 657 657 657 657 6
CP 0.24126 VZ ARRAY **			
11ER 3	STATION	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	254322222222222222222222222222222222222

TABLE III. - Continued.

				500 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
				\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		
			10	$v_{N}$ $v_{N$		
			6	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{v} \mathbf{v} \mathbf{v} \mathbf{v} \mathbf{v} \mathbf{v} \mathbf{v} v$	AR	50 34 34 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54
	0		<b>60</b>	50 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	(1,1)	689080000000000000000000000000000000000
<u>م</u>	2.4000		7	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Z	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
CPR	2.3989		NUMBER 6	$\begin{array}{c} g_{0}g_{0}g_{0}g_{0}g_{0}g_{0}g_{0}g_{0}$	H	22222222222222222222222222222222222222
рнс	40.770		STREAMLINE 5	557.4 55		
DHCI	35.3702		•	55 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	AR	2000 2000
PSUM	5066.184		n	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	(IFT, JM)	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
DHI	35.350			\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	201	- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
GAMMA	1.40064		2	00 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	IFI	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
GAP	_	* * }-	~	######################################	<b>H</b>	50000000000000000000000000000000000000
ů	0.2412	VZ ARRAY	TON .			
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FACT2 = 8.2177

FACT1 = 3.0544

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T.	2.4000			0.00
	0.01		ω.	
CPR	2.400]		NUMBER 6	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
	292			
DHC	40.76		STREAMLINE	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
	702		s :	
DHCI	35.3702		<b>.</b>	110909988884788999999999999999999999999999
	. 719			
PSUM	5068.719		m	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0
. H	35.372			
ā	35		~	CONTRACTOR AND
GAMMA	1.40064			- Manu4/5mm80mg4mm0c/m4mmm0m4 - G484-1686-1696-1696-1606-1606-1606-1606-1606-160
QA.	1.	×	-	50000000000000000000000000000000000000
<u>م</u>	0.24127	ARRAY	:	
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			•	573.37	570.36	566.03	560.52	559.12	563.29	585.04	557.82	557.68	578.43	594.73	558.0	570.3	904	528.5	000	575	532.7	535.2	528.9	514.7	503.9	486.64	467 11
	6		<b>4</b> 0	573.74	570.58	567.22	564.38	565.70	573.91	625.83	545.53	545.43	571.53	592.07	567.09	583.60	623.84	228.03	0.070	576.01	540.39	543.30	544.07	538.91	529.99	513.51	107
œ.	2.4000		7	574.14	570.91	568.13	567.10	570.51	583.26	612.28	536.78	536.71	567.24	590.45	572.14	590.39	6 5 5 5 9	526.74	17.070	575.57	545.05	548.71	555.50	559.48	552.82	537.02	512 99
CPR	2.3700		NUMBER 6	574.37	571 11	568.68	568.89	573.83	583.81	604.15	531.20	531.14	565.50	590.17	574.68	592.70	641.49	526.23	26.05	575.02	80.855	552.59	564.70	578.11	573.99	558.77	17 615
рнс	41.438		STREAMLINE 5	574.72	571.46	569.22	570.24	576.32	585.83	6 12 . 8 1	527.03	526.99	564.93	590.08	574.78	590.84	542.84	525.69	25.7.7	200.00	549.39	554.80	571.63	595.01	593.68	578.94	550 69
DHCI	35.3702									538.23																	
PSUM	5005.234		۳							595.38																	
DHI	34.798		2	<b>6</b>	65	55	92	39	55.	502.19	4.6	46	8.3	21	32	0	5/	32	J .	٠ ۲	26	26	10	63	75	7.3	0
GAMMA	1.40064			34	7.0	31	53	16	5	519.46	5.5	22	25	19	.91	0.0	.24	0.0	2 10				0.5	66	66	51	
C P	0.24121	UZ ARRAY **	:				- '																				•
1154	•	Z	STATION	,	~	~	٠	5	æ r	~ ec	) (P	6	10	11	12	13	e .	15	<u></u>	-			53	21	22	23	ć

TABLE III. - Continued.

:	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
11	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
10	6 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
<b>6</b>	$\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{A}}
<b>60</b>	64999999999999999999999999999999999999
PR 2.4000	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
CPR 2.4024 2.4026 6.60	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0
DHC 41.385 STREAMLINE	55746 55
35.3702	77777777777777777777777777777777777777
P5UM 5073.508 3	5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
DHI 35.416	5.50
GAMMA 1.40064 1.1.40064	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5
CP 0.24126 ** VZ ARRAY **	ทยายายกทพพ.ศ.ศ.พ.พ.พ.พ.พ.พ.พ.พ.พ.พ.พ.พ.พ.พ.พ.พ.
TTER  4 VZ  STATION	20000000000000000000000000000000000000

TABLE III. - Continued.

	: :	85 4 4 4 1 2 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3
	10	MUNUMUMUMUMUMUMUMUMUMUMUMUMA4444     MUNUMUMUMUMUMUMUMUMUMUMUMUMUMUMUMUMU
	σ.	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	80	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
PR 2.4000	7	4 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
CPR 2.3993	E NUMBER 6	### ##################################
DHC 41.400	STREAML INE	5.00
BHCI 35.3702	4	559 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
PSUM 5066.996	m	
DHI 35.357	~	
GAMMA 1.40064	, N	60000000000000000000000000000000000000
CP 0.24126	VZ ARRAY **	
11ER 8	** VZ	

TABLE III. - Continued.

			=	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{n} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{u} u$
			10	0.000000000000000000000000000000000000
			6	6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
			<b>e</b> 0	640 640 640 640 640 640 640 640 640 640
д Ж	2.4000		7	90 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
CPR	2.4001		NUMBER 6	0.000 0.000
рнс	41.397		STREAMLINE 5	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200
DHCI	35.3702		*	55 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
PSUM	5068.809		m	55 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
DHI	35.373		2	606 606 606 606 606 606 606 606 606 606
GAMMA	1,40064	*	-	66666999999999999999999999999999999999
<del>م</del>	0.24126	VZ ARRAY **	NO	
ITER	•	*	STATION	

TABLE III. - Continued,

	11	44661104 44661104 4468611004 4508311118 450831118 46185160 4618318
	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	50000000000000000000000000000000000000
	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	500 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
۵	8	\$6000000000000000000000000000000000000
PR 2.4000	7 5574 5574 5574 5570 5570 5570 5570 557	666 666 666 666 666 666 666 666
CPR 2.4001	0.00	50 1 30 2 30 2 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30
DHC 41.393	5   KEAMLINE NOTIFE NOT	500 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
DHCI 35.3702	47.22.22.22.22.23.23.23.23.23.23.23.23.23.	55.50 55
PSUM 5068.824	3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00
35.373	2	
GAMNA 1.40064	1	
CP 0.24126 Z ARRAY **		
17ER 10 0	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	

TABLE III. - Continued.

(c) Program output

\*\*\* COMPUTED COMPRESSOR DESIGN PARAMETERS FOR A ROTATIONAL SPEED OF, 16042.8, RPM \*\*\*

\*\* THE CORRECTED WEIGHTFLOW PER UNIT OF CASING ANNULAR AREA AT THE INLET FACE OF THE FIRST BLADE ROW IS 38.91 LBS/SEC/FT S9 \*\*

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		CHE	2146.25		2147.35			FRACT	ENERG		6665.0	1.0000	
	TORQUE		702.64		703.00			POWER	(HP)	;	57.44.7	4293.59	
	FOR AX. TANG.	) (FI-LBS)	-12.695					TORQUE	(FT-LBS)		49.20/	Ī	
	GAS BEND FOR. AX	(1-1-1)	17.800	2.322	6.790	1.411	AMETERS **	FOR. AX.	(LBS)		20001	1840.41	1587.65
AMETERS *	FOR. AX.	(591)	1050.19	-210.05	1140.55	-252.75	DAMIC PAR	POLY.			8.669	0.8900	0.8710
IAMIC PAR	ASPECT RATIO		1.55	2.02	1.97	1.95	SE AERODY	ADIA.		9	0.8579	0.8755	0.8543
MASS AVERAGED ROTOR AND STAGE AERODYNAMIC PARAMETERS	POLY. EFF.		0.9141	0.8669	0.9166	0.8756	MASS AVERAGED ROTOR AND STAGE AERODYDAMIC PARAMETERS	IDEAL HEAD			0.2626	0.5254	0.5254
R AND ST	ADIA. EFF.		0.9080	0.8579	0.9114	0.8682	RAGED ROT	HEAD		7020	0.2253	0.4599	0.4488
RAGED ROTO	TEMP. Ratio		1.1663	1.1663	1.1421	1.1421		TEMP.		1771	1.1663	1.3320	1.3320
MASS AVE	PRESS. RATIO		1.6358	1.5948	1.5340	1.5049	SUMS OF	PRESS.		0327 (	1.5948	2.4464	2.4000
*	ID. HEAD COEF.		0.2626	0.2626	0.2929	0.2929	CUMULATIVE	TOTAL	(DEG. R.)	518.70	604.94	690.90	690.90
	HEAD COEF.		0.2384	0.2253	0.2670	0.2543	*	PRESS	(PSIA)	14.666	23.389	35.879	35.198
	FLOW COEF.		0.4322	0.4188	0.4635	0.4270		WE I GHT	LBS/SEC)	73.30	73.30	73.30	73.30
	STAGE BLADE NO. TYPE		1 20108	I STATUR	2 40108	2 STATOR		STAGE BLADE NO. TYPE		I INLET	1 STATOR	2 ROTOR	2 STATOR

\*\* VALUES OF PARAMETERS ON STREAMLINES AT STATION, 1, WHICH IS AN ANNULUS \*\*

CTATA	1 E M D C		DEG. R. J	607 23	40.75	10.10	70.76	17.16	491.17	06 169	601.50	70.107	27.17	07 T K	491.37	2 102	10.17
STATIS	00 5 0 5 0 5	, , , ,	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12 184	12 197	12.17	07.71	761.21	12.149	12 152	12.154	12.121	12.170	12.137	12.167	12 172	7 . 7 . 7
TOTAL	FWP	0 0		518 70	200	200	710.70	7.01	518.70	518.70	518 70	7.00	7.00	0	518./0	518 70	
10.101	200	(0210)		16 125	14.670	7007	16.700	001	14.700	14.700	14 700	16 700	7. 700	000	14./10	14 660	
STREAM	CHRV	( NI / L		0.00					000.0	0.001	00.0	700			0.00	0 000	
STREAM	SLOPE	CDEC		-0.13	-0.21	22.0-	72.01		5.	-0.56	- 0 . 6 9	380-			1.29	- 2.84	
ABS FLOW	ANGLE	(050)		00.00	00.0				3.0	00.0	00.0				00.0	0.0	
ABS.	MACH NO			0.4658	0.5202	0.5301	0 5285	000	0070.0	0.5285	0.5283	0.5280	6 5277	7,767	0.76.0	0.5223	
ABS.	VEL.	(FI/SFC)		509.27	565.83	576.07	574 14			574.36	574.16	573.81	573 50	572.57	10.310	567.94	
TANG.	VEL.	(FI/SEC)		00.00	0.00	00.0			9	0.00	00.0	00.0	000			00.0	
MERD.	VEL.	(FI/SEC)		509.27	565.83	576.07	574 34	2 7 7 2		574.36	574.16	573.81	573.50	472 47		567.94	
AXIAL	VEL.	(FI/SEC)		509.27	565.83	576.06	574 33	576.47		574.33	574.12	573.75	573 41	572 62	11.	567.65	
AXIAL	COORD.	CNI	-11.000	-11.000	-11.000	-11.000	-11.000	000 -1-		-11.000	-11.000	-11.000	-11.000	-11 000		-11,000	-11 000
				10.099													
STRE	9		119	-	7	•	J	ď	١.	o	7	•0	c	=		-	<u> </u>

TABLE III. - Continued.

\*\* VALUES OF PARAMETERS ON STREAMLINES AT STATION, 2, WHICH IS AN ANNULUS \*\*

STATIC 1EMP. (DEG.R.)	4.997.30 4.991.53 4.991.53 4.991.53 4.991.53 4.991.53 4.991.53 4.991.53
STATIC FRESS. (FSIA)	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
TOTAL TEMP. (DEG.R.) 518.70	55188 700 85188
TOTAL PRESS. (PSIA) 14.125	14.600 14.700 14.700 14.700 14.700 14.700 14.700 14.700
STREAM. CURV. (1./1H.) 0.000	0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001
STREAM. SLOPE (DEG)	100.37 100.37 100.37 100.37 100.37 100.37 100.37 100.37 100.37
ABS.FLOW ANGLE (DEG)	
ABS. MACH NO.	0.52722 0.52722 0.52554 0.52554 0.52558 0.52568 0.52568
ABS. VEL. (FT/SEC)	562.82 563.82 573.01 571.23 571.15 571.15 570.95 570.35 569.60
TANG. VEL. (FI/SEC)	
MERD. VEL. (FT/SEC)	505.82 574.76 571.23 571.23 571.54 571.54 570.95 569.60
AXIAL VEL: (FT/SEC)	565.82 573.76 571.22 571.52 571.52 571.53 570.53 569.48 569.48
•	0000 66 1 1 1 1
STREAMLINE NO. RADIUS TIP 10 099	10.00 5.00

# \*\* VALUES OF PARAMETERS ON STREAMLINES AT STATION, 3, WHICH IS AN ANNULUS \*\*

STATIC TEMP. (DFG.R.)	64 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
STATIC FPESS. (FSIA)	
TOTAL TEMP. (DEG.R.)	5188.70 5188.70 5188.70 5188.70 5188.70 5188.70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70
TOTAL PRESS. (PSIA)	14, 125 14, 670 14, 700 14, 700 14, 700 14, 700 14, 700 14, 700 14, 700 16, 700
STREAM. CURV.	0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.002 0.003 0.004 0.004
STREAM. SLOPE (DEG)	-0.07 -0.11 -0.11 -0.15 -0.21 -0.21 -0.33 -0.44 -1.00
ABS.FLOW ANGLE (DEG)	
ABS. MACH NO.	0.4607 0.5155 0.5155 0.5236 0.5237 0.5230 0.5230 0.5230 0.5273
ABS. VEL. (FT/SEC)	563.20 564.36 564.36 569.27 569.43 568.74 568.02 568.02 568.02 568.02 568.03
TANG. VEL. (FT/SEC)	
MERD. VEL. (FT/SEC)	563.87 569.91 569.29 569.29 568.74 568.02 568.92 568.92 568.92 568.92
AXIAL VEL: (FT/SEC)	503.87 5603.87 569.28 569.28 568.73 568.73 568.91 565.91 565.54
COORD.	-7.000 -7.000 -7.000 -7.000 -7.000 -7.000 -7.000 -7.000 -7.000
STREAMLINE NO. RADIUS	11P 10 100 2 9 146 3 9 146 5 7 565 6 7 955 7 6 955 8 6 529 8 6 529 10 4 674 11 3 597

# \*\* VALUES OF PARAMETERS ON STREAMLINES AT STATION, 4, WHICH IS AN ANNULUS \*\*

STATIC TEMP. (000.R.) 491.46 491.76 491.57 491.57 491.57 491.57 491.57 491.57 491.57 491.57 491.57
PRESS 100 PRESS
1017AL 1EMP 518 70 518 70 518 70 518 70 618
101AL PPESS. (PSESS. 184.700 184.700 184.700 184.700 184.700 184.700 184.700 184.700 184.700 184.700 184.700 184.700
1 / CURRAN
STREAM. SLOPE (DEG) 10.021 -0.12 -0.04 0.13 0.23 0.29 0.29
ABS. FLOW ANGLE (DEG) 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.
MARBS. MACH.NO. MACH.NO. 0.4615 0.5258 0.5258 0.5258 0.5258 0.5258 0.5258 0.5258 0.5258 0.5258 0.5258 0.5258
ABS. VEL. 567.75 EC) 562.74 562.74 570.80 570.80 570.80 570.80 570.80 567.17 567.17 568.28
TAMG. VER. VER. 0.00
MERD. VEL VEL 502 72 562 32 570 80 570 80 567 17 567 17 567 17 567 17 567 17
AXIAL VELC) 504.72 562.32 570.82 570.82 570.82 560.27 560.27 560.27 560.27
CAN TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO
STREAMLINE RADIUS RADIU

TABLE III. - Continued.

\*\* VALUES OF PARAMETERS ON STREANLINES AT STATION, 5, WHICH IS AN ANNULUS \*\*

	51ATIC TEMP. (DEG.R.) 491.64 490.70 490.70 491.03 491.54 491.57 492.59
K	STATIC PRESS. (PSIA) 12.142 12.105 12.130 12.135 12.135 12.135 12.135 12.135 12.135 12.135
	TGTAL (DEG.R.) 518.70 518.70 518.70 518.70 518.70 518.70 518.70 518.70
2000	TOTAL PESS. (PSIA) 14.125 14.670 14.700 14.700 14.700 14.700 14.700
	5TREAM. CURV. (1.7IN.) -0.003 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.016 0.018 0.018
	STREAM. SLOPE (DEG) -0.47 -0.17 0.05 0.51 0.76 1.35 1.74
	ABS. FLOW ANGLE (DEG) (D
	ABS. 0.4698 0.5240 0.5230 0.5231 0.5231 0.5231 0.5251 0.5251 0.5251 0.5251 0.5251
	ABS. VEL. (FT/SEC) 513.44 559.74 570.74 570.75 570.88 550.12 550.12 544.25
	TANG. VEE. (FIXSEC) 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.
	MERD. VEL. SIJ 44 569.74 579.53 576.10 576.10 576.10 576.10 576.10 576.10 576.10 576.10 576.10
	AXIAL VEL. (F/SEC) 513.42 559.74 570.16 570.16 570.18 570.78 570.78 570.78 570.78 570.78
	AXIAL (000PD (1N.) 13.7000 13.700 13.700 13.700 13.700 13.700 13.700 13.700 13.700 13.7000 13.7
	FAMILE FADIUS FADIUS 10 -101 10 -101 1
	7 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

\*\* VALUES OF PARAMETERS ON STREAMLINES AT STATION, 6, WHICH IS AN ANNII IIS \*\*

	STATIC TEMP. (DEG.R.) 495.85 490.00 690.00 690.16 490.16 491.11 492.05 496.73
	STATIC FRESS. (PSIA) 12.067 12.067 12.068 12.068 12.074 12.074 12.074 12.074
* *	TOTAL (DEG.R.) 518.70 518.70 518.70 518.70 518.70 518.70 518.70 518.70
N ANNULUS	101AL (PSIA) 14.125 14.700 14.700 14.700 14.700 14.700 14.700
WHICH IS AN	STREAM. CLCKV.) (1./1N.) 0.0013 -0.0002 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.005 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007 0.007
, 6	STREAM 5100PE (DEG) -0.04 -0.05 0.21 0.95 1.51 1.51 2.19 3.28
STATION	ABS. FLOW ANG: E (DEG) 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
ALINES A	ABS. 0.4795 0.5309 0.5309 0.5390 0.5390 0.5390 0.5390 0.5390 0.5390 0.5390
THE SINE WILLINES AL	ABS. VEL. 523.60 523.60 523.60 585.14 585.14 583.73 585.14 585.14 575.28 575.28
	TANG. VEL 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0
	MERD. VEL. 7523.60 578.60 578.60 586.20 585.20 583.73 583.73 583.73 575.28 575.28
	AXIAL VEL. VEL. 525.86 576.86 585.14 585.17 585.17 585.17 585.17 585.17 585.17 585.17 585.17 585.17 585.17 585.17
	AXIAL (OURD) (OU
	FAMILINE PADIUS 110 0099 110 0
	717 100 111 111 111 111 111 111 111 111

\*\* VALUES OF PARAMETERS ON STREAMLINES AT STATION, 7, WHICH IS AN ANNULUS \*\*

	5TATIC TEMP. (DEG.R.) 497. 28 491.33 489.54 488.55 488.55 488.45 468.56 490.06 492.06
	STATIC FRESS. (PSIA) 12.189 12.189 11.965 11.959 11.959 11.959 12.053
<b>t</b>	TOTAL TEMP. (DEG.R.) 518.70 518.70 518.70 518.70 518.70 518.70 518.70
	TOTAL PRESS: (PSIA): 14.125 14.700 14.700 14.700 14.700 14.700 14.700 14.700
	STREAM. CURV.) (1./IN.) -0.040 -0.036 -0.028 -0.013 -0.013 -0.014 0.014
	STPEAM. SLOPE (DEG) -1.04 -1.20 -1.20 -1.20 -1.20 -1.20 -1.20 -1.65 2.90 4.47 4.47
	ANGLE (DEG)
	MACH NO. 65 45 6 10 6 10 6 10 6 10 6 10 6 10 6 10 6 1
	ABS. VEL. (FT/SEC) 573.04 591.48 591.48 601.72 603.68 602.63 597.50 491.76
	TANG. VEL. 0.0000000000000000000000000000000000
	MERD. VEL. (F7/SEC) 596.92 591.48 596.17 601.72 601.72 602.63 697.73 697.73 697.73
	AKIAL VELA FINSECO 506.84 591.38 596.61 601.52 603.64 603.
	(14.) (14.) (14.) (14.) (14.) (16.)
STOCAMITY'S	FIGURE 100 PROPERTY 100 PROPERT

ABLE III - Continued

L.E.FBGE CIR.CENT R+D0/DR SEGMENT LAYOUT INZOUT COME ANG TURN.RATE (DEG) 57711C 00 161711 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 161711 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 161711 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 161711 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 161711 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 161711 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 161711 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 161711 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 161711 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 161711 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 161711 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 161711 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 161711 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 161711 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 161711 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 00 16171 MIN.CHK. PI.LGC.IN COV.CHAN. 07750 88300 98500 0000 12. 13.6 11. 30.6 11. 30.6 11. 70.9 11. 64.2 11. 63.8 11. 82.6 12. 03.8 12. 03.8 MIN.CHK. AREA MARGIN 18AN.PT. (GCATION /CHOPD 0.6474 0.6642 0.6642 0.5193 0.4786 0.21882 0.2283 0356 0378 01256 0136 0130 0211 05111 050 TD74L TEMP: CEG.R.) 518.70 518.70 518.70 518.70 518.70 518.70 518.70 518.70 +++++++++ COV.CHAN. AS FRACT OF S.S. PRESS. (FSIA) 14.125 14.700 14.700 14.700 14.700 14.700 14.700 14.700 14.700 14.700 14.700 14.700 14.700 3029 3029 4333 4333 4333 5332 5332 7727 7727 7834 PF ++++++++ SH.LOC. AS FRACT OF S.S. STREAM. CURV. 6971 6663 6063 5664 5192 4698 4166 22946 0021 0021 0025 0025 0021 0021 0334 0290 0324 0362 0412 0473 0543 0621 0772 ĭ 0000000000 15T SEG. MACH NO. S.S.CAM. AT SHOCK A (DEG) LOCATION STREAM CDCDE CDCDC 1,4940 1,4534 1,4034 1,3173 1,2173 1,2442 1,2462 1,2462 1,2468 1,0300 0,8670 L.E.RAD. 00118 00019 00020 00025 00028 00041 ₹ Ξ ABS, FLOW ANGLE (DEG) 00000000000 œ 0000000000 232222332 STATION, 2 WHEEL SPEED 1504.64 1338.81 1234.82 1234.82 1236.96 1138.65 1066.16 908.04 908.04 908.05 909.76 400000044 1882 1882 1883 1883 1983 1983 5514 5515 5515 5515 5515 5517 1.3634 1.34536 1.3059 1.2578 1.12664 1.0167 0.9358 0.8358 00000000000 š 4004404486 800086004980 REL. VEL. 1459.95 1459.95 1413.34 1303.17 1303.17 1124.16 1124.11 1098.51 1011.93 72462222442 4LET STREAMLINE --- + S.S.INC. IN.BLADE I ANGLE ANGLE (DEG) (DEG) 2453404260 24684781870 P 56633 56633 5675 5675 5675 5675 ANGLE OM ANGLE OF COLEGIS COLE INC. ANGLE (DEG) AXIAL CCOND. CCO ころのちゃなららって FAMILIA 1 0000 0 9956 0 9956 0 9557 0 8107 1 5742 1 5742 1 5742 1 5742 1 5742 1 5742 1 5742 1 5742 1 5742 1 5742 1 5742 1 5742 RAMLINE RADIUS 10.032 10.032 9.083 9.083 9.083 7.615 7 EAMLINE PCT. PASS. 04024440044 98577802570

2018 11 P - 11 P - 12 P - 14 P

TABLE III, - Continued.

ROTOR NUMBER,

9, WHICH IS THE OUTLET OF

\*\* VALUES OF PARAMETERS ON STREAMLINES AT STATION,

STATIC TEMP. (DEG.R.)	584.64 574.64 574.08 567.03 567.03 567.38 557.38 557.38 558.46 558.78 558.78
STATIC PRESS. (PSIA)	19.368 19.1882 19.016 18.033 18.583 17.286 17.238 16.388 16.388
TOTAL TEMP. (DEG.R.)	621.44 6011.01 605.92 605.92 604.16 601.36 601.86 600.90 600.61
TOTAL PRESS. (PSIA)	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
STREAM. CURV. (1./IN.)	0.101 0.051 0.051 0.051 0.001 0.001 0.054
STREAM. SLOPE (DEG)	-9.23 -6.47 -4.77 -1.58 -0.158 -1.58 -1.58 -1.58 -1.58 -1.61
ABS.FLOW Angle (Deg)	543 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07
ABS. #	00.00000000000000000000000000000000000
ABS. VEL: (FT/SEC)	6665.46 6665.46 6683.661 7184.662 77867 7787 7787 8806.61 8806.61 8808
TAMG. VEL. (FT/SEC)	4454 44855 44855 4477 4477 4477 4477 447
MERD. VFL. (FT/SEC)	6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
AXIAL VEL. (FT/SEC)	4 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0
AXIAL COORD.	
SULINE IN STREET	

5286 5386 5386 5386 5386 5386 5386 5386 53	ELEMENT SOLIDITY	1.3029 1.3646 1.5280 1.5852 1.5852	1.8095 1.9667 2.1781 2.4908 3.0458	T.E.EDGE CIR.CENT R*DO/DR	0.2979 0.1594 0.11894 0.1738 0.27116 0.2934 0.5798 0.6495
18.752 17.238 17.238 16.388 54 15.044 52	SHOCK LOSS COEF.	0.0457 0.0402 0.0337 0.0282 0.0231	0.00117 0.00117 0.0050 0.0001	CONE +++ MAX.CAMB. PT.LOC. /CHORD	0 0 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
600.55 1 1 600.61 1 1 600.61 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	LOSS COEF.	0.1395 0.1140 0.0988 0.0837 0.0720	0.0634 0.0634 0.06547 0.0664	++ LAYOUT OUT.BLADE ANGLE (DEG)	53.56 52.78 50.61 50.49 47.28 42.13 27.889 17.17 17.17
23.990 66.23.900 66.23.900	DIFFUSION FACTOR	0,4264 0,4102 0,4221 0,4355	0.4991 0.5129 0.5229 0.5021 0.3917	NUT.BLADE ANGLE CDEG)	533.73 552.887 552.887 552.887 57.987 57.981 1.59 1.59 1.59
0.001	D ADIAB.	0.8246 0.8476 0.8701 0.8932 0.9116	30000	STREAM DEV. C Angle (Deg)	8 4 4 4 4 8 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1.61 3.61 3.24 5.24 7.43 10.24	IDEAL HEAD COEF.	0.3130 0.2811 0.2726 0.2656 0.2656	0.2553 0.2553 0.2553 0.2503 0.2594 0.2494	QUTLET T.E.RAD. /CHORD	0.0018 0.0028 0.0028 0.0028 0.0028 0.0088 0.0088 0.0088 0.0088 0.0088
50 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	HEAD COEF.	0.2581 0.2372 0.2372 0.2372 0.2372	0.2372 0.2372 0.2372 0.2372 0.2372	RCES TANG. (LBS/IN)	110.9981 110.9981 110.3598
0.00 0.00 0.00 0.70 0.70 0.75 0.75 0.75	FLOW COEF.	0.3626 0.3626 0.3628 0.3715 1056	0.3879 0.3879 0.3879 0.4953 0.4194	L BLADE FORCES FOR.AXIAL TANG (LBS/IN) (LBS/	19. 7 8805 116. 68948 116. 54948 117. 94641 112. 96541 112. 9654 89.0654 89.0653 88.0654
714 - 65 736 - 94 756 - 94 806 - 61 862 - 82 948 - 97	WHEEL SPEED (FI/SEC)	1358.65 1302.17 1246.26 1188.35	-	LOCAL RADIUS FO	4 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
56.27 56.27 581.52 643.54 736.27	REL.MACH HUMBER		0.6291 0.6293 0.5403 0.5403 0.5162 0.5162	MEAN SPACING (IN.)	22.88122 22.68922 22.4432 24.432 22.113 20.133 11.68643 11.758 11.75845 11.75845 11.75845
500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500	REL. VIL. (FT/SEC)	1026.57 1015.16 966.32 911.99 854.62	777 666 666 666 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67	AEPO. CHUPD (IH.)	88888888888888888888888888888888888888
50 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	PEL. TAMS. VEL. (FIZSEC)	816-122 816-122 814-63 167-138	0.4 m 0.4 c 0.0 m 0.4 c 0.4 m 0.4 c 0.4 m 0.4 c 0.4 c	TEMP. RATIO	
77.77.77.77.77.77.77.77.77.77.77.77.77.	REL.FLOW CMGLE (REG)	000000 000000 000000000000000000000000	୨୯୯୯   ୧୯୯୯   ୧୯୯୯   ୧୯୯୯   ୧୯୯୯	P.P.E.S.S.	
- / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	. ₹ b` -	-000000	# M & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	
45	S 25		60 <b>8</b> 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 t d x	-WW4886885

TABLE III. - Continued.

\*\* VALUES OF PARAMETERS ON STREAMLINES AT STATION, 10, WHICH IS AN ANNULUS \*\*

STATIC TEMP.	6 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
STATIC PRESS. (PSIA)	18.763 18.762 18.5651 18.5651 18.5651 17.593 17.593 16.156 15.156	
TOTAL TEMP. (DEG.R.)	621.29 608.24 608.24 605.24 603.35 603.35 600.91	
TOTAL PRESS. (PSIA)	23.990 23.990 23.990 23.990 23.990 23.990 23.990 23.990 23.990	
STREAM. CURV.	0.056 0.051 0.051 0.053 0.053 0.005 0.005 0.005	
STREAM. SLOPE (DEG)	11.00.1 10.00.1 10.00.1 10.00.1 10.00.1 10.00.1 10.00.1 10.00.1 10.00.1 10.00.1 10.00.1 10.00.1 10.00.1 10.00.1 10.00.1 10.00.1	
ABS.FLOW Angle (DEG)	40.35 37.49 38.16 38.16 40.16 41.57 47.15 47.15 47.15 47.15 47.15	
ABS. MACH NO.	0.6031 0.6045 0.6167 0.6167 0.6366 0.6366 0.7818 0.7818 0.7818 0.386	
ABS. VEL. (FT/SEC)	711.45 712.21 712.22 726.33 740.04 758.06 816.31 865.29	
TANG. VEL. (FT/SEC)	4660.66 430.32 4434.95 4434.95 456.19 456.19 503.39 535.35 634.76	
MERD. VEL. (FT/SEC)	542.17 561.09 561.09 561.09 565.20 565.55 571.49 571.49 607.32	
AXIAL VEL: (FT/SEC)	560.47 560.47 560.47 563.66 565.28 570.67 5857.12 5857.12 5857.16	
AXIAL COORD.	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	
<u></u>	11 9 5 5 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	

TABLE III. - Continued.

* *	STATIC TEMP. (DEG.R.)	50000000000000000000000000000000000000		L.E.EDGE CIR.CENT. R*DO/DR	0.0071 0.0075 0.00775 0.00775 0.1178 0.1178 0.11775 0.11775
STAGE NUMBER, 1	STATIC ST PRESS. TI (PSIA) (DE	1888 588 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58		+++++++ MIN.CHK. PT.LOC.IN COV.CHAN.	
1, OF STAGE	101AL S 1EMP, P (DEG.R.) (	601.15 605.836 606.836 606.836 600.836 600.838 600.638 600.638 600.638 600.638		++++++++ MIN.CHK. AREA MARGIN	0.2408 0.1995 0.1863 0.1678 0.1690 0.1590 0.1590 0.1590 0.1243
	TOTAL PRESS. (PSIA)	Navanavana Navanavanava DODOODOODO DODOODOODO DODOODOODO		+++++++++ COV.CHAN. AS FRACT OF S.S.	0.00 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05
IF STATOR NUMBER	STREAM. CURV.	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	SEGMENT LAYOUT TUNNOUT COME ANG. TUNNOUT COME ANG. 1.0000 -0.29 1.0000 0.57 1.0000 1.34 1.0000 1.34 1.0000 1.34 1.0000 1.34 1.0000 2.51 1.0000 5.29 1.0000 5.29 1.0000 5.29	++++++++ SH.LOC. AS FRACT OF 5.5.	0.3343 0.3027 0.2967 0.2816 0.2826 0.2826 0.2760 0.2578 0.2578
HE INLET OF	OW STREAM. E SLOPE ) (DEG)	00.00 00	SECOMENT TURN NOT NOT NOT NOT NOT NOT NOT NOT NOT NO	++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	1.0607 0.9921 0.9928 0.9859 0.9949 1.0145 1.0145 1.11881 1.3044
STATION, 11, WHICH IS THE	. ABS.FLOW NO. ANGLE (DEG)	1118 39 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90	TRAN.PT. LDCATION CHORD CHORD 0.3032 0.3028 0.2910 0.2910 0.2910 0.2910 0.2910 0.2510 0.2530	++++++ L 1ST SEG. S.S.CAM. (DEG)	21 17 17 17 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16
IOM, 11, 4	15. ABS.	720.92 0 6118 722.77 0 6189 735.79 0 6487 736.79 0 6547 755.72 0 6563 774.29 0 6718 774.29 0 6718 864.80 0 7201 824.80 0 8231	74 X Y TH. C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	+++++++ BLD, SET E ANGLE (DEG)	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
ES AT STAT	TANG. ABS. VEL. VEL. (FT/SEC) (FT/SEC)	26.2.42 26.	MAX. TH.  CENDRD.  0.0787 0.0787 0.0787 0.0787 0.0787 0.0787 0.0787 0.0883	++++++++ DE TRAN.PT BL.ANGL (DEG)	19 .07 .20 .23 .20 .23 .24 .25 .23 .25 .23 .25 .25 .25 .25 .25 .25 .25 .25 .25 .25
ON STREAMLINES AT	MERD. T. VEL. VI (FT/SEC) (FT.	553.00 553.00	L.E.RAD. 7CHORD 0.0129 0.0117 0.0117 0.01097 0.0081 0.0063	DE IN.BLA	36.70 33.52 33.52 34.55 35.91 35.91 36.91
ETERS ON	AXIAL M VEL. V (FT/SEC) (FT	552. 554. 558. 558. 558. 559. 559. 559. 559. 559	REL. FLOW LANGLE ANGLE CO. C.	ILET STREAMLINE + S.S.INC. IN.BLADE I ANGLE ANGLE (DEG) (DEG)	36.73 33.50 33.50 33.92 34.63 35.89 35.89 37.00 40.91 43.56
VALUES OF PARAMETERS		64444444444444444444444444444444444444	FLOW COEF. P. COEF	INLET STR	
** VALUES				INE INC. S CT. ANGLE SS. (DEG)	1.28 3.17 26.49 3.17 26.49 3.17 32.68 3.04 41.69 2.99 60.68 2.93 60.68 2.93 7.99 2.68 97.49 2.68
	STREAML NO. RAD	11. 49.538. 43. 43. 43. 43. 43. 43. 43. 43. 43. 43	STREAMLINE NO. R/RIIP TIP 1 0000 2 0 9551 5 0 9554 6 0 0 795 6 0 0 795 8 0 6996 9 0 6996 9 0 6996 10 0 5864 HUB 0 5564	STREAMLINE NO. PCT. PASS.	11 22 33 34 55 55 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75

TABLE III. - Continued.

\*\* VALUES OF PARAMETERS ON STREAMLINES AT STATION, 12, WHICH IS THE DUTLET OF STATOR NUMBER, 1, OF STAGE NUMBER, 1 \*\*

			NG C	116 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123 123		
•	STATIC TEMP: (DEG.R.)	592.46 5883.66 5883.66 578.61 575.77 575.96 575.00 575.00 575.00	MEAN SPACING (IN.)	1.7616 1.6570 1.5570 1.5570 1.3570 1.3570 1.0550 1.0550 1.05		
STAGE MUNDER		20 064 20 066 20 066 20 066 20 061 19 996 19 958 19 958	AERO. CHORD	22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.22.		
, UT 31A6	_	600 08 600 08 600 08 600 08 600 00 600 00 600 00 600 00 600 00 600 00	ELEMENT SOLIDITY	2.11.334 1.334 1.334 1.552 1.5		
MUNDEN, 1	TOTAL PRESS. (PSIA) (		SHOCK LOSS COEF.	0 . 0000 0 . 00000 0 . 0000 0 . 00000 0 . 0000 0 0 0 0	T.E.EDGE CIR.CENT R*D0/DR	10000000000000000000000000000000000000
UT STATUR	STREAM. CURV.	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	STATOR LOSS COEF.	0.0888 0.0810 0.0772 0.0719 0.0773 0.0854 0.0877 0.1287	X.CAMB. T. 17.LOC. CI CHORD F	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
00115	M STREAM. SLOPE (DEG)	000111100044 87.8010800747 004470887040	DIFFUSION FACTOR	0.44 0.45	++ LAYOUT CONE +++ c OUT.BLADE MAX.CAMB. ANGLE PT.LOC. (DEG) /CHORD	116.26 1-12.26 1-12.26 1-9.70 1-9.10 1-9.01 1-9.01 1-10.29
WHICH IS THE	ABS.FLOW ANGLE (DEG)		STAGE I AD.EFF.	0.311 0.311 0.31131 0.3131 0.33136 0.33136 0.33139 0.33139 0.33139 0.33139 0.33139 0.33139 0.33139 0.33139 0.33139	ADE OU	
	ABS. MACH NO.	0.4837 0.48850 0.48860 0.48860 0.48860 0.48831 0.48831 0.48831 0.48831 0.48831			T STREAMLINE DEV. OUT.BLADE ANGLE ANGLE (DEG) (DEG)	16.20 112.30 112.30 19.70 19.70 18.80 18.80 19.00 19.00 19.00
ATION,		576.44 572.71 572.71 572.09 575.09 575.07 575.07 575.07 575.07 575.07 577.09 577.09 577.09	STAGE PO.RATIO	1.6648 1.60020 1.60020 1.60020 1.50020 1.50020 1.50020 1.50020 1.50020 1.50020 1.50020 1.50020 1.50020	ET STRE DEV. ANGLE (DEG)	116,20 112,30 10,30 49,10 88,80 99,00 110,30 14,20
NES AT ST	TAMG. ABS. VEL. VEL. (FI/SEC) (FI/SEC)		STATOR PO.RATIO	0 9802 0 9816 0 9824 0 9825 0 9826 0 9778 0 9778 0 9715 0 9591	T.E.RAD.	0.0123 0.01123 0.01117 0.01104 0.0089 0.0088 0.0064
PARAMETERS ON STREAMLINES AT STATION, 12,	MERD. VEL. (FI/SEC) (F	5576-44 5572-71 5572-71 5572-71 5575-09 5575-09 5572-67 5572-67 557-13 557-13 557-13	IDEAL HEAD COEF.	0 28311 0 28311 0 28526 0 28537 0 28537 0 28581 0 28581 0 28581 0 28581	DRCES TANG. (LBS/IN)	88.882.0 88.11956.0 10.556.0 1
RAMETERS (	AXIAL VEL. (FI/SEC)	500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500	HEAD COEF.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	LOCAL BLADE FORCES RADIUS FOR AXIAL TANG. (IN.) (LBS/IN) (LBS/IN)	2,996,93 2,941 2,64741 2,64741 2,64741 2,940,94 3,64 3,64 3,64 3,64 3,64 3,64 3,64 3,6
VALUES OF PA	AXIAL COORD. (IN.)	**************************************	FLOW COEF.	0.41073 0.4073 0.4088 0.4098 0.4098 0.3974 0.3875 0.3875	LOC RADIUS (IN.)	8888773958 81849477377 8888773770 8888773770
**	PADLINE PADLUS (1N.)	111 100 100 100 100 100 100 100		11.00°0 99972 99972 99972 998688 99868 99868 99868 9986 99868	STREAMLINE NO. PCT. SPAN	1.53 8.93 2.6.63 3.2.96 5.1.58 7.1.09 7.1.09
	STRE *0.	11000000000000000000000000000000000000		717 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	STR!	

TABLE III. - Continued.

\*\* VALUES OF PARAMETERS ON STREAMLINES AT STATION, 13, WHICH IS AN ANNULUS \*\*

STATIC	(DEG.R.)	594.11	583.86	580.38	577.43	575.21	574.19	573.60	573.48	573.79	576.34	582.89
STATIC	(PSIA)	20.255	20.032	19.984	19.897	19.831	19.791	19.767	19.772	19.810	19.898	19.988
TOTAL	(DEG.R.)	619.94	610.91	608.28	606.02	604.28	603.47	602.68	601.93	601.03	600.73	600.58
TOTAL	(PSIA)	23.515	23.548	23.558	23.568	23.570	23.558	23.506	23.428	23,306	23.008	22.195
STREAM.	(1,71N.)	-0.095	-0.054	-0.041	-0.030	-0.021	-0.013	-0.004	0.004	0.013	0.024	0.043
STREAM.	(DEG)	-1.16	-1.01	-0.63	-0.13	84.0	1.19	1.98	2.84	3.74	4.67	5.59
ABS. FLOW	(DEG)	00.00	0.00	00.0	0.00	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	9.00
ABS.		0.4668	0.4817	0.4907	0.4979	0.5030	0.5052	0.5038	0.4984	0.4875	0.4602	0.3896
ABS.	(FIZSEC)	557.55	570.48	579.38	586.41	591.30	593.38	591.38	585.01	572.38	541.51	461.06
TANG.	(FTZSEC)	00.0	00.0	00.0	0.00	00.0	0.00	00.0	00.0	00.0	00.0	0.00
MEPD.	(FTZSEC)	557.55	570.48	579.38	585.41	5-1.30	193.38	591.33	5.5.03	572.38	541.51	461.06
AXIAL	(FTZSEC)	557.43	570.39	579.35	556.41	531.28	533.24	531.02	55.1.29	571.16	539.70	458.86
AXIAL CCORD.	(IN.) 7.349	3.50	7.340	7.340	7.340	7.340	7.340	7.340	7.340	7.340	7.340	7.340
STREAMLINE	(IN.) TIP 9.603	1 9.534	2 9 130	3 8.841	58.586	5 8.114	5 7.730	7 7.325	8 6.873	9 6 425	10 5.910	11 5.259

TABLE III. - Continued.

		9	ENG ENG 1748 1748 1748 1748	151
	STATIC (DEG.R.) 577.28 577.28 574.53 574.53 579.94 569.25 569.25 569.38 573.79	LAYOUT COME ANG COEGN -6.62 -5.13 -5.13 -2.36 -0.99 0.99 0.79 5.29 7.76	CIRCENT R*DOCNT R*DOCNT CIRCENT R*DOCNT CO 005 CO 0	-0.16
		SEGMENT INCOUNT INCOUNT TURN .RATE 0.6100 0.66300 0.66300 0.66300 0.66300 0.66300 0.66300 0.66300	MIN. CHK. MIN. CHK. COV. CHAN. 0.4962 0.4962 0.2977 0.1997 0.109894 0.00635	0000.
2 *	PRESS C PRESS		<b>.</b>	
NUMBER,	101AL TEMP. (DEG.R.) 619.71 619.88 606.028 606.028 602.70 602.70 601.06	TRAN. CGCAT.PT. CCHORD. CCHORO. CCHORD. CCHORD. CCHORD. CCHORD. CCHORD. CCHORD. CCHORD. CCHORO	MARA MARA MARA MARA MARA MARA MARA MARA	0.17
OF ROTOR NUMBER,	101AL PPEESS. ( PSIA) . (	77 X CHORD C	MS FRACT AS FRACT AREA OF S.S. MARCIN OF S.S. 0.3553 0.0415 0.5572 0.5353 0.0415 0.5572 0.0337 0.045 0.5572 0.045 0.5572 0.045 0.5572 0.045 0.5572 0.045 0.5572 0.045 0.5572 0.045 0.5572 0.045 0.5572 0.045 0.5572 0.045 0.5572 0.045 0.5572 0.045 0.5572 0.045 0.5572 0.045 0.5572 0.045 0.5572 0.045 0.5572 0.045 0.5572 0.045 0.5572 0.045 0.0572 0.555 0.052 0.555 0.555 0.075 0.555 0.075 0.555 0.075	0.7032
THE INLET	STREAM. (1 / IN). (1 / IN)	MAX. TH. /CHORD 0.0340 0.0351 0.0351 0.0575 0.0573 0.0573 0.0704		0.2960
VALUES OF PARAMETERS ON STREAMLINES AT STATION, 14, WHICH IS THE INLET	STREAM SLOPE 5 C O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	L. E. RAD. / CHORD 0.0061 0.0068 0.0085 0.00875 0.0105 0.0124 0.0124	AY OULT CONE MACH NO. AT SHIGCK LOCATION 1 3470 1 5031 1 2642 1 2642 1 2643 1 2	1.0280
TION, 14,	ABS. FL DW ANGLE (DEG) (DEG) (DEG) (DG) (DG) (DG) (DG) (DG) (DG) (DG) (D	FLOW COEF. 0.4665 0.4730 0.4730 0.4730 0.4730 0.4730 0.4780 0.4550 0.4555	ANGLE BLADE TRAN.PT. BLD.SET 15T SEG. MACH ANGLE BL.ANGLE ANGLE S.CAM. AT SH CEG. (DEG.) (DEG	18.35
AT STA	MACH NO. 5485. NO. 5485. NO. 54862 NO. 548242 NO. 548342 NO. 54834	WHEEL SPEED (FT/SEC) 1330 40 1321 11 1226 32 1230 71 1183.77 1	PLD: SEE THE S	26.39
AMLINES	ABS. VEL. 624.73 631.70 641.00 641.00 641.68 641.68 641.68 641.68 641.68 641.68	_	1 TRAN. PT. BL. ANGLE BL. ANGLE G. DEG) 55 0.0 55 4.9 55 4.9 55 4.9 55 4.9 56 4.9 56 4.9 56 4.9 56 56 4.9 56 56 4.9 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56	
ON STRE	7ANG. VEL. 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	REL. MACH NUMBER 1.2304 1.2089 1.12089 1.12089 1.12089 1.1086 1.0361 1.0361 1.0361 0.9358 0.9358	+ # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	
1ETERS (	_	REL. VEL. VEL. VEL. VEL. VEL. VEL. VEL. V		52.41
F PARA	-		INE	52.65
VALUES O	AXIAL VEL: (F1/SEC) 629.31 642.50 642.70 642.70 642.70 642.70 642.70 642.70 642.70 642.70 642.70 642.70 642.70 642.70 642.70	M REL. (FT/SEC) (FT/SEC) 1321.11 1236.32 1236.37 1185.17 1185.17 1084.43 973.58 973.58	LET STREAMLINE S.S.INC. IN.BLADE ANGLE (DEG)	
*	AXA (COOT) (COOT	ANGLE (DEG)	INC. INC. ANGLE (DEG) 2.54 2.56 2.57 3.63 4.21 5.71	5.12
	STREAMLINE NO. RADIUS (AI) 1 9 437 2 9 437 4 8 791 4 8 791 6 7 7 863 7 7 7 863 9 6 594 9 6 594 10 6 608 HUB 5.265	SIREAMLINE TIP 1 0 9930 1 0 9930 2 0 9936 3 0 9556 4 0 8539 6 0 8151 7 0 7749 8 0 6525 11 0 5659 HUB 0 5564	STREAM NO. PACT. PACT. 2 2 90.157 5 32 90.148 8 60.148	97.12
	NON TIP TIP TO SECOND TIP	11 12 12 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	S 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	11

TABLE III. - Continued.

\*\* VALUES OF PARAMETERS ON STREAMLINES AT STATION, 15, WHICH IS THE OUTLET OF ROTOR NUMBER, 2 \*\*

STATIC TEMP.	6672 47 66672 47 6657 47 6657 47 6458 64 645 55 6645 55 6645 53 6645 53 6645 53 6645 53 6645 53 6645 53 6645 53	ELEMENT SOLIDITY	1.3069 1.4538 1.4538 1.5812 1.5812 1.6559 2.0123 2.0133	. T.E.EDGE CIR.CENT R*DO/DR	0 0310 0 0724 0 0724 0 1164 0 1167 0 1693 0 22035 0 4105
ATIC ESS. SIA)	229.585 229.5455 229.5455 229.427 229.427 229.427 228.645 27.830 27.830 27.234	SHOCK LOSS COEF.	0.0270 0.0241 0.0216 0.0195 0.0177 0.0159 0.0183 0.0084	CONE +++ MAX.CAMB. PT.LOC. /CHORD	00.558 00.558 00.558 00.449
TOTAL ST. TEMP. PRI DEG.R.) (P	712.97 7012.97	1 1055 COEF.	0.1108 0.0938 0.0833 0.0833 0.0636 0.0636 0.0632 0.0632	++ LAYOUT OUT, BLADE ANGLE (DEG)	500 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
OTAL TO PRESS. TE (PSIA) (DE	######################################	DIFFUSION FACTOR	0.4162 0.4173 0.4269 0.4563 0.4563 0.4963 0.53693 0.5693	OUT. BLADE ( ANGLE (DEG)	5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
STREAM. TO CURV. PR 1./IN.) (F	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ADIAB.	0.84 0.82 0.82 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.93 0.93 0.93 0.93 0.93 0.93 0.93 0.93	T STRE/ DEV. ANGLE (DEG)	20000000000000000000000000000000000000
STREAM. ST SLOPE C (DEG) (1.	24.00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	DEAL HEAD COEF.	0.316 0.316 0.2869 0.2889 0.2838 0.2838 0.2841 0.2854	T.E.RAD. /CHORD	0.0061 0.0065 0.0076 0.0083 0.0099 0.0116 0.0116 0.0126
S.FLOW S ANGLE (DEG)	24 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	HEAD I	0.26890 0.26680 0.26680 0.26680 0.26680 0.26680 0.26680 0.26680 0.26680 0.26680 0.26680	_	-8.3978 -8.2095 -8.1036 -7.9553 -7.78518 -7.7158 -7.7158 -7.71891 -7.1181
ABS. AB	0.5327 0.5336 0.5549 0.5529 0.5529 0.6414 0.6136	FLOW COEF.	0.3915 0.3915 0.3925 0.3951 0.3956 0.3956 0.3883 0.3883	BLADE FORCES NR.AXIAL TANG. BS/IN) (LBS/IN)	13.7589 12.5914 12.5914 11.2899 10.5899 10.5853 8.7717 8.7717 8.0526 6.9670 5.354
ABS. VEL. FT/SEC)	677.74 673.90 687.35 687.35 700.81 700.81 715.74 758.71 758.71	WHEEL SPEED (FT/SEC)	1356-37 1126-89 11120-53 1112-162 1113-162 1085-61 1085-62 931-39 931-39 872-76 804-40	LOCAL   RADIUS FO	6 6 5 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
TANG. VEL. FT/SEC) (	431.58 4436.02 4436.02 4436.02 4445.81 445.83 462.66 572.03 572.03 10.06	REL.MACH NUMBER	0.7996 0.7825 0.7825 0.6725 0.655 0.655 0.575 0.575 0.5768	MEAN SPACING F (IN.)	555 555 555 555 555 555 555 555 555 55
MERD. VEL. (FT/SEC) (	522.57 5522.16 5524.18 5524.58 5526.38 5526.39 5530.55 550.55 667.55	REL. VEL. (FT/SEC)	986.41 986.41 908.134 908.138 864.65 815.71 763.71 711.09 587.90	AERO, P CHORD SF (IN.) (	2.0262 2.0262 2.0263 1.2.0263 1.2.0266 1.2.0266 1.2.0363 1.2.0363 1.2.0363 1.2.0363 2.0363 1.2.0363
AXIAL VEL. FT/SEC) (	550 550 550 550 550 550 550 550 550 550	REL. IANG. VEL. FT/SEC)	8878 8852 78852 78852 78852 7885 7875 7875 7875 7875 7875 7875 7875 7875 7875 7875 7875 7875 7875 7875 7886 7875 787	RATIO 0	11.14605 11.14605 11.13605 11.13605 11.13605 11.13605 11.14605 11.
AXIAL COURD. CIN.)	10 11 6 6 6 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	REL.FLOW ANGLE (DEG)	5569 5569 5569 5569 5569 569 569 569 569	PRESS. 1	1.5258 1.5258 1.5250 1.5224 1.5222 1.5263 1.5263 1.5395 1.5395
	6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	MLINE	0.000000000000000000000000000000000000	AMLINE PCT. SPAN	985 985 985 985 985 985 985 985 985 985
EL.	841 C 2000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	w	11100000000000000000000000000000000000	STRE, NO.	11040076621

TABLE III. - Continued.

\*\* VALUES OF PARAMETERS ON STREAMLINES AT STATION, 16, WHICH IS AN ANNULUS \*\*

5TATIC (DEG.R.) 671.59 659.20 654.17 645.48	640.67 640.67 644.95 644.95 643.61
PRESS. (PSIA) (PSIA) 29, 127 29, 043 28,935 28,836 28,836	28.212 27.892 27.492 26.965 26.102
TOTAL TEMP. (DEG.R.) 712.55 700.00 695.41 691.07	686.00 685.41 687.24 687.24
TOTAL PRESS. (PSIA) 35.879 35.879 35.879	35.879 35.879 35.879 35.879 35.879
STREAM. CURV. (1./IN.) 0.029 0.021 0.021	0.0012
STREAM. SLOPE (DEG) -1.12 -0.85 -0.50	1.61
ABS. FLOW ANGLE (DEG) 38.15 37.78 37.78 37.94	42.05 47.05 47.05 64.05 64.05
MACH NO. 0.5585 0.5684 0.5684	0.5966 0.5966 0.6111 0.6529 0.6924
ABS. VEL. (FT/SEC) 703.68 702.08 705.77 710.06	739.70 739.70 756.14 776.42 804.46 852.07
TANG. VEL: (FT/SEC) 428.46 432.33 436.59	481.77 481.96 506.49 536.78 588.79 696.70
MERD. VEL. (FT/SEC) 553.37 556.18 557.85 559.97	561.13 561.13 561.44 560.97 548.17 490.55
AXIAL VEL: (FI/SEC) 553.26 556.12 557.83 559.97	560.91 560.97 560.10 546.67 488.11
COX	11.010
1REAMLINE 0. RADLIUS RADLIUS 11N 9.308 1 9.250 2 89.250 2 88.683 4 88.388 5 88.085	7 7 7 439 8 7 931 9 6 722 10 6 322 11 5 856 HUB 5.763
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TABLE III. - Continued.

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NLET OF STATOR NUMBER,
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*	STATIC TEMP. (DEG.R.)	6530 78 653 35 653 35 644 21 644 30 641 84 643 44 653 85 632 34 57		L.E.EDGE CIR.CENT. R.DO/DR	0.00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
NUMBER, 2	STATIC ST PRESS, T (PSIA) (DE	29.033 67.28.912 65.28.912 65.28.673 64.28.00 64.28.00 64.28.00 64.27.70 65.327.70 65.		MIN. CHK. PT. LOC. IN COV. CHAN.	
, OF STAGE	TOTAL S TEMP. P (DEG.R.) (	712 34 6693 99 20 6891 10 20 688 10 20 688 10 20 688 687 687 20 687 20 697 20 697 20 697 20 697 20 697 20 698 20 608 20 608 20 608 20 608 20 6		++++++++++ MIN. CHK. AREA MARGIN	0.2960 0.2767 0.2529 0.2453 0.2350 0.2180 0.2112
NUMBER, 1	TOTAL PRESS. (PSIA)	88888888888888888888888888888888888888		++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	0 .55247 0 .55384 0 .55383 0 .5174 0 .6174 0 .6236 0 .6236 0 .6236 0 .6353
OF STATOR	. STREAM. CURV. (1./IN.)	0	T LAYOUT CONE ANG. TE (DEG) 0.37 0.35 0.55 0.55 0.55 0.55 1.30 1.30 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 2.43	E +++++++ SH.LOC. AS FRACT OF S.S.	0.32278 0.3166 0.3166 0.3166 0.3063 0.3063 0.29947 0.29947 0.2995
HE INLET	OW STREAM. E SLOPE S) (DEG)	266 -0.15 10.00	SEGMENT TITLE TO THE TOTAL TOT	++++++ LAYOUT CONE 1ST SEG. MACH NO. S.S.CAM. AT SHOCK (DEG) LOCATION	0.9915 0.9208 0.9153 0.9153 0.9254 0.9565 0.9865 1.0885 1.2476
WHICH IS 1	. ABS.FLOW NO. ANGLE (DEG)	55590 37.86 5648 37.18 57.71 37.78 5848 37.78 5841 38.69 6054 42.88 6585 46.02 6585 53.46	10CATION COC		20 188 39 18 00 17 37 17 12 17 52 19 26 23 59
ATION, 17,	ABS. ABS. VEL. MACH	23 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	AAX.TH. C CHORD C SOON C SO	+++++++++ BLD.SET E ANGLE (DEG)	9 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
S AT ST	TANG. AF VEL. VE T/SEC) (FT.	4435.07 708 4428.42 716 4436.42 716 4436.42 719 4436.42 719 4436.42 719 440.84 719 480.84 787 583.74 788 583.74 786 583.74 786 687.93 886	74X.TH. 7CHORD 0 0797 0 0781 0 0781 0 0781 0 0781 0 0694 0 0694 0 0694 0 0694 0 0694 0 0694	++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	18.47 19.29 20.73 20.73 21.49 22.34 22.34 22.46 30.73
STREAMLINE	MERD. 1 VEL. V FT/SEC) (F1	5559 5559	L.E.RAD. CHORD. 0 0139 0 01126 0 0112 0 01039 0 00098 0 00092	+++++++ ADE IN.BLADE E ANGLE ) (DEG)	0.42 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
ARAMETERS ON	AXIAL VEL: FI/SEC) (F	500 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	AREL FLOW ANGLE ANGLE 56 93 55 63 55 63 57 75 67	TREAMLINE INC. IN.BLADE LE ANGLE G) (DEG)	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
UES OF P.	م م	111 2663 111 2663 111 2663 111 2663 111 2663 111 2687 111 9033 111 9034	PFI OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO	INC. S.S.INC INC. S.S.INC ANGLE ANGLE (DEG) (DEG)	12222222222222222222222222222222222222
TW	EAMLINE RADIUS (IN.) 9.299	5.00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	RAMILINE RAMILINE 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	EAMLINE PCI. PASS.	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	STR NO.	H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	STR NO.	100000000000000000000000000000000000000

TABLE III. - Continued.

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,	STATIC TEMP.	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	MEAN SPACING (IN.)	11.00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
r worth the	STATIC (PRESS.	331.059 331.0664 331.0664 331.0664 331.0664 331.0643 331.0634 331.0634 331.0634	AERO. CHORD (IN.)	1.75330 1.75331 1.75331 1.75532 1.75532 1.75534 1.75534 1.75534		
10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	TOTAL TERP. (DEG.R.)	71 6699 6699 6689 6689 6687 6687 6687 695 695 695 695 695 695 695 695 695 695	ELEMENT SOLIDITY	11.2665 11.34665 11.34665 11.54647 11.566466 11.6664666666666666666666666666666		
	TOTAL PRESS. (PSIA)	23 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	SHOCK LOSS COEF.		T.E.EDGE CIR.CENT R*D0/DR	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
¥0. ¥0.	STREAM. CURV.	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	STATOR LOSS COEF.	0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.11880 0.118680 0.1186885 0.1186885		0.00 0.00
יווב מסורבו	OM STREAM. E SLOPE ) (DEG)	0 0 1 8 0 0 0 1 1 8 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 8 0 0 0 0	DIFFUSION FACTOR	0.465038 0.465038 0.465038 0.465038 0.465038 0.65038 0.65038 0.65038	++ LAYOUT CONE +++ OUT.BLADE MAX.CAMB. ANGLE PT.LOC. (DEG) /CHORD	11.1.2.80 1.1.2.80 1.1.2.80 1.1.2.80 1.1.3.80 1.3.
	ABS.FLOW NO. ANGLE (DEG)	999 0.00 653 0.00 653 0.00 134 0.00 134 0.00 46 0.00	STAGE AD. EFF.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	#E ++ BLADE OU #GLE DEG)	1112860 112880 112880 112880 112880 11380 11390 11300 11000
107 'NOTINIC	S. ABS. MACH NO.	111 0 4299 334 0 44382 449 0 4382 24 0 43853 24 0 43853 31 0 64385 31 0 64385 31 0 64385 31 0 64385 31 0 64385 31 0 64385 31 0 64385	STAGE PO.RATIO	11.50003 11.50003 11.50003 11.50003 11.50003 11.50003 11.50003 11.50003 11.50003 11.50003	T STREAMLINE DEV. DUT.BLADE ANGLE CDEG) (DEG)	12.86 9.90 10.90 1
	TANG. ABS. VEL. VEL. (FT/SEC) (FT/SEC)	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	STATOR PO.RATIO	0.9844 0.9844 0.9851 0.9851 0.9859 0.9859 0.9710 0.9710	T.E.RAD.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
UN SIKERIILINES AI	MERD. TAI VEL. VE (FT/SEC) (FT/	551 11 550 34 550 34 550 24 550 24 548 97 541 97 541 58 676 34 676 35	IDEAL HEAD COEF. P	0.3181 0.3040 0.3040 0.28969 0.2852 0.2838 0.2834 0.2884 0.2984		5858 88.3851 88.13851 1372 7.9952 7.9952 7.8308 8.158 8.158 7.8308 7.78308 8.458 8.4
EKS ON S	AXIAL ME VEL. VE (FI/SEC) (FI/	551.10 550.35 550.35 550.35 550.45 550.45 550.45 550.45 550.45 550.45 56	HEAD IDE COEF.	22522 2252 252 252 2252 2252 2252 2252 2252 2252 2252 2252 2252 2252 2252 2252 25	L BLADE FORCES FOR.AXIAL TANG. (LBS/IN) (LBS/IN)	6 4 2 6 4 2
UF PAKAMETEKS			FLOW F	00.41147 00.41137 00.41137 00.41137 00.41135 00.	LOCAL BI RADIUS FOR.	24.74.74.88.68.99.69.69.69.69.69.69.69.69.69.69.69.69.
* VALUES		13.588334 13.58838 13.58838 13.58838 14.58838 15.58838 13.58				
		11 9 5 5 6 6 6 7 5 6 6 6 7 6 6 7 6 7 6 6 7		11P 1.00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	STREAMLINE NO. PCT. SPAN	11.00 12.00 13.00 14.00 15.00 16.00 16.00 16.00 17.00 18.00 18.00 19

TABLE III. - Continued.

\*\* VALUES OF PARAMETERS ON STREAM\_INES AT STATION, 19, WHICH IS AN ANNULUS \*\*

21417	LEND I	CDEG.R.)	684.63	673.93	669.67	665.55	662.74	661.73	661.17	661.41	665.16	475 72
STATIC	PRESS.	(FSIA)	30.951	30.948	30.949	50.951	30.960	30.77	30.996	31.009	31.025	30.979
TOTAL	TEMP	, DEG. R. J	710.50	07.669	24.040	47.140	687.11	686.28	685.68	685.18	587.45	695.07
TOTAL	PRESS.	•	35.272	35.320	77.04	15.304	35.357	35,305	35.231	25.111	24.04.0	717.40
STREAM.	CURV.		10.004	0.00	00.0	900.0	0.004	0.005	0.004	200.0-	100	
STREAM.	SLOPE (DEG)		20.02	95.0	0.70	96.0	1.16	1.35	1.52	1 77	8.5	•
ABS. FLOW	(DEG)	6	00.0	0.00	0.00	00.0	0.00	00.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	
ABS.		1717 0	0.4390	0.4400	0.4408	0.4408	0.4393	4565	0.4253	0.4106	0.3797	
ABS.	(FT/SEC)	558.98	558.07	557.63	556.95	555.75	555.46	564	535.63	518.64	483.34	
TANG. VEL.	(FT/SEC)	00.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	00.00	200	00.0	00.0	0.00	00.00	
MERD. Vel.	(F1/SEC)	558.98	558.07	554.05	75.70	177.	549.46	543.89	535.63	918.64	403.34	
AXIAL VEL.	(FT/SEC)	558.98	558.07	55.4.02	555 47	553.35	549.31	543.70	535.41	20.010		
AXIAL COORD.	14.440	14.440	14.40	14.440	14.440	14.440	14.440	14.440	14.440	14.440	14.440	,
RADIUS	9.302	9.247	8.705	8.424	8.134	7.834	7.520	7.190	6.00	6.032	5.947	
20.0	IIP	٠,	m	•	'n	ø	~ (	<b>10</b> c	10	1	HOB	

## \*\* VALUES OF PARAMETERS ON STREAMLINES AT STATION, 20, WHICH IS AN ANNULUS \*\*

STATIC TEMP. (DEG.R.) 681.67 687.35 667.35 667.35 661.08 660.63 661.08 661.08
STATIC PRESS: 100.534 30.534 30.534 30.536 30.628 30.086 30.097 31.086 31.036
101AL DEG.R.) 710.16 699.64 695.41 685.27 685.23 685.23 685.24
TOTAL PRESS. (PSIA) 35.272 35.327 35.354 35.354 35.357 35.357 35.357 35.357 35.357 35.357 35.357
STREAM. (1.CURV. (1.0006 0.017 0.023 0.023 0.034 0.034 0.039
STREAM SLOPE (DEG) 10.39 11.08 12.02 22.23 22.23 33.05 33.37 22.88
ABS. FLOM ANGLE (DEG) 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
ABS. 0.4589 0.4612 0.4589 0.4582 0.4582 0.4582 0.4582 0.4582 0.4582 0.4582 0.4582 0.4583
ABS. VEL. 586.64 585.12 585.12 578.03 578.03 556.94 556.94 556.94
TANG. VEL. 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0
MERD. VEL. VEL. 586.64 585.12 585.12 578.03 578.03 556.07 545.50 545.50
AXIAL VEL. (FTSEC) 585.62 585.13 587.47 572.47 572.43 565.45 565.45 565.45 565.45 565.45 565.45 565.45
AXIAL (100.20) (100.20) 15.700 15.700 15.700 15.700 15.800 15.800 15.800 15.800 15.800 15.800 15.800 15.800 15.800 15.800 15.800
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TABLE III. - Continued.

\*\* VALUES OF PARAMETERS ON STREAMLINES AT STATION, 21, WHICH IS AN ANNULUS \*\*

STATIC TEMP. (DEG.R.)	6665 6665 6665 6665 6665 6665 6667 6667
STATIC PRESS. (PSIA)	29.521 30.621 30.221 30.221 30.201 31.206 31.4554 696
TOTAL TEMP. (DEG.R.) 709.79	6999 6995 6889 6886 6886 6886 6887 722 6887 729 687 729
TOTAL PRESS. (PSIA) 35.272	35.320 35.320 35.324 35.324 35.327 35.327 34.8111 34.8101 34.8101
STREAM. CURV. (1./IN.)	0.102 0.097 0.097 0.088 0.087 0.087 0.058
2,0	7,00 6,70 7,06 7,06 8,16 8,65 9,59 10,07
A B S	
ABS. MACH NO.	0.50117 0.50117 0.46420 0.46420 0.45490 0.336430 0.336430 0.336430 0.336430
ABS. VEL. (FT/SEC)	64300.374 5889.7174 5822.286 427.288 427.728
TANG. VEL. (FT/SEC)	2000000000
MERD. VEL. (FT/SEC) 664.83	6330 5899 5899 5893 585 587 587 587 587 587 587 587 587
AXIAL VEL: (FT/SEC) 663.21 643.83	6627 5611.20 5611.20 578.17 560.05 518.65 480.73 480.73
AXIAL COCRD. (IN.) 17.000 17.010	17.100 17.1400 17.1400 17.251 17.307 17.307 17.501 17.501 17.600
STREAMLINE NO. RADIUS (IN.) TIP 9.319 1 9.264 2 9.033	7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7

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51411C PRESS. 29:019 29:07:02 29:07:03 30:436 30:436 31:69:33 31:69:436
TOTAL TEPP. (DEG.R.) 709-59 699-59 691-59 681-688-68 687-25 687-25 685-88-68 685-88-68-68-68-68-68-68-68-68-68-68-68-68-
701AL PESS. 35.272 35.272 35.272 35.374 35.374 35.374 35.375 35.375 35.375 35.375 35.375 35.375 35.375 35.375 35.375
STREAM. CUIN.) 1.139 0.123 0.123 0.126 0.116 0.101 0.009
STREAM DEOPE (DEOP 10.21 10.21 11.25 11.35 11.35 11.35 11.35 11.35 11.35 11.35 11.35 11.35 11.35 11.35 11.35 11.35 11.35 11.35
ABS FLDM ANGLE ANGLE OF CO. 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
MABS. 0 .5408 0 .5260 0 .5260 0 .5260 0 .5260 0 .5260 0 .56837 0 .56837 0 .56837 0 .5837 0 .5833
ABS. VEL. 685.81 663.32 663.32 663.32 663.32 663.32 568.15 568.15 568.15 568.15 568.15
TANG. VEL. 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0
MERD. VEL. (F175EC) 685.81 663.32 663.32 665.32 687.07 568.15 568.15 570.85 570.85 570.85
AXIAL VELAL VELAL 652.81 612.95 652.81 613.95 594.25 594.25 594.25 591.04 688.95
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TABLE III. - Continued.

\*\* VALUES OF PARAMETERS ON STREAMLINES AT STATIOH, 23, WHICH IS AN ANNULUS \*\*

STREMLINE AXIAL   AXIAL   MERD.   TANG.   ABS.   ABS.   FLOM STREAM.   STREAM.   TOTAL   TOTAL   STATIC   TAND.   TA	STATIC TEMP. (DEG.R.) 643.13 663.12 669.04 658.07 658.75 669.32 668.30 668.30
PREMILINE AXIAL AXIAL MERD. TANG. ABS. ABS.FLOW STREAM. STREAM. TOTAL (TH.) (T	PATALC (PSES). (PSES). 29.017 29.897 29.887 29.887 30.455 30.455 30.955 31.558
FREMLINE AXIAL AXIAL WERD. TANG. ABS. ABS.FLOW STREAM. STREAM. (TH.) (TH	101AL 1EMP. (DEG.R.) 709.37 699.49 691.33 689.48 685.86 685.86 685.86
REAMLINE         AXIAL         AXIAL         MERD.         TANG.         ABS.         ABS.         ABS.FLOW STREAM.           RADDUS         COORD.         VEI.         VEI.         VEI.         ANGLE         SIGFEAM.           9.572         18.50         CFT/SEC)         CFT/SEC)         CFT/SEC)         CFT/SEC)         CDCG           9.572         18.50         65.81         680.01         0.00         680.01         0.524         0.00         15.01           9.512         18.66         617.91         642.77         0.00         66.37         0.524         0.00         15.59           9.67         18.77         67.77         0.00         642.77         0.5104         0.00         15.59           8.67         18.77         67.77         0.00         642.47         0.00         15.59           8.67         18.77         67.67         0.70         67.43         0.00         15.99           8.18         18.96         55.65         56.04         60.60         6.43         0.43         0.00         15.99           8.18         19.66         558.65         56.04         0.00         56.44         0.00         17.01           7.5	101AL FRESS (PSIA) 35.320 35.320 35.320 35.331 35.331 35.331 35.331 35.331 35.331 35.331
FRAMLINE AXIAL AXIAL WERD. TANG. ABS. ABS.FLOW S (TH.) (FI75EC) (F	57REAM CUNEAM 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 110 0 100 0 0 0 0
REALLINE         AXIAL         CATAL         MERD.         TANG.         ABS.         ABS.           RADDUS         COORD.         VEL.         VEL.         VEL.         MACH NO.           (TM.)         (TM.)         (FT.SEC)         (FT.SEC)         VEL.         NGL.           9.572         18.519         65.81         680.01         0.00         680.11         0.5360           9.512         18.61         637.31         661.37         0.00         661.37         0.5544           9.54         18.74         598.76         624.43         0.00         642.77         0.5104           9.59         18.74         598.76         626.47         0.00         661.37         0.4624           8.65         18.74         598.76         626.47         0.00         654.43         0.4624           8.18         18.67         589.65         58.00         626.44         0.00         567.43         0.4627           7.83         19.06         583.18         566.44         0.00         567.43         0.4627           7.53         19.10         518.32         0.00         544.11         0.502           7.53         19.27         486.16         <	STREAM. SLOPE (DEG) 15.01 15.50 16.48 16.48 17.01 17.01 17.01 18.18 18.18 18.18 19.55 20.57
FRAMILNE AXIAL AXIAL MERD. TANG. ABS. VEL. (TH.)	ABS. FLOW ANGLE (DEG) 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
FRAMLINE AXIAL AXIAL MERD. TANG. (TM.) (TM	AABS. MACH NO. 0.5240.52440.51440.52440.048240.048240.048240.048240.048240.048240.048240.048240.048200.04820.048200.048200.048200.048200.048200.048200.048200.048200.04800.048200.048200.048200.048200.048200.048200.048200.048200.0
REALLINE AXIAL AXIAL MERD.  (IN.)  (I	ABS. VEL. (F1/SEC) 680.01 681.37 642.37 642.43 624.43 587.02 587.02 566.44 548.82
REALLINE AXIAL AXIAL (RE). (RADLUS COORD. (IN.)	TANG. VEL. (FT/SEC) 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.
REALLINE AXIAL COORD. (TM.) (T	MERD. VEL. (FT/SEC) 680.01 681.37 642.77 642.43 626.04 587.02 587.02 587.02 587.12 577.12 577.12 577.12 577.12 577.12 577.12 577.12 577.12 577.12 577
REAMLINE RADIUS (181, 19 9 5572 9 5573 9 9 1954 9 1095 8 8 8 8 1 9 7 5 8 1 7 7 5 3 5 7 7 7 8 3 5 7 7 7 8 3 5 7 7 7 8 3 5 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8	AXIAL (FVSEC) 656.08 637.31 61
W . a	AXIAL CONCRD. CONCRD. CONCRD. ISC. 500 ISC. 601 ISC. 608 ISC. 608

# \*\* VALUES OF PARAMETERS ON STREAMLINES AT STATION, 24, WHICH IS AN ANNULUS \*\*

STATIC TEMP.	671.36	650.21 659.09 659.52	650,39 661,57 663,05 668,01 679,70
STATIC PRESS. (PSIA)	29.085	30,071 30,334 30,572	30.805 31.028 31.247 31.471 31.667
TOTAL TEMP. (DEG.R.)	709.15 699.45 695.38	691.34 688.52 687.32	685.89 685.39 687.59 694.82
TOTAL PRESS. (PSIA)	35.272 35.320 35.344	35.364	35.231 35.111 34.840 34.217
STREAM. CURV. (1./IN.)	0.166 0.130 0.118	0.109	0.090 0.090 0.090 0.098
STREAM. SLOPE (DEG)	21.17	22.27 22.27 23.76	24.18 25.20 26.52 28.39
ABS.FLOW ANGLE (DEG)	0000	0000	0.00
ABS. MACH NO.	0.5327	0.4741	0.4301 0.4117 0.3841 0.3347
ABS. VEL. (FT/SEC)	675.94 651.24 631.36 613.25	596.17 579.18 561.16	519.22 686.19 427.23
TANG. VEL. (FT/SEC)	00.0	0000	0.00
MERD. VEL. (FT/SEC)	651.24 631.36 613.25	596.17 579.18 561.16 541.77	519.22 486.19 427.23
AXIAL VEL: (FT/SEC)	587.01 587.01 559.01	551.68 534.08 515.07 494.23	469.81 435.03 375.86
AXIAL COORD. (IN.) 19.250	19.376	19.830 19.830 19.956 20.090	20.233 20.389 20.568 20.600
REAMLINE 1. RADIUS (IN.) P 9.812 9.766	9.569	8.698 8.455 3.197	_
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TABLE III. - Continued.

\*\* VALUES OF PARAMETERS ON STREAMLINES AT STATION, 25, WHICH IS AN ANNULUS \*\*

STATIC TEMP. (DEG.R.)	66497 66697
STATIC PRESS. (PSIA)	30.068 30.244 30.244 30.548 30.548 30.803 31.123 31.230 31.309
TOTAL TEMP. (DEG.R.)	700 66996 66996 66996 6696 6696 6696 669
TOTAL PRESS. (PSIA)	35 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
STREAM. CURV.	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
STREAM. SLOPE (DEG)	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200
ABS.FLOW Angle (Deg)	
ABS. MACH NO.	00.44 4.76 4.76 4.76 4.76 4.76 4.76 4.76 4
ABS. VEL: (FT/SEC)	616.31 5903.65 5903.65 5903.91 5044.00 5044.63 5044.63 5045.53 503.97
TANG. VEL. (FT/SEC)	0000000000
MERD. VEL. (FT/SEC)	616 5008 5008 5008 5008 5008 5008 5008 500
AXIAL VEL: (FT/SEC)	555 555 555 555 555 555 555 555 555 55
COORD.	20 022 20 148 20 148 20 673 20 673 20 670 21 115 21 128 21 281 21 281 21 281
u)	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

TABLE III. - Continued.

\*\* BLADE SECTION PROPERTIES OF STATOR NO. 1 FOLLOWING ROTOR NO. 1 \*\*

BLADE SECTION SECTION MOMENTS OF INERTIA IMAX SECTION SECTION TAIST OF CONSTANT STIFFNESS (IN.) \*\* (IN AXIAL LOCATION OF STACKING LINE IN COMPRESSOR = 5.200 IN. SECTION SETTING ANGLE (DEG.) NUMBER OF BLADES = 34.0 STACKING POINT COORDINATES L H H CIN.) (IN.)

4 (IN.)** 5 0.037376 8 0.034537 7 0.032827 2 0.031230	COORDINATES (I HS) (I H	
0.0025425 0.0025425 0.0022598 0.0020317 0.0018222	CO	
10.368 11.006 12.146 13.156	SECTION  TLL  TLL  OFFICE  OFF	
0.108937 0.101371 0.096598 0.092087	TIME TO THE TEST OF THE TEST O	
0.0023894 0.0023894 0.0016169 0.0014601	NO. 3 COORDINATES  (IN.)	
0.32689 0.31055 0.29861 0.28709	SECTION 1 (TK) 1	
(18.7 0.2300 0.1886 0.1836	INATES  HS  HS  HS  HS  HS  HS  HS  HS  HS	
1.1351 1.1351 1.1349 1.1346	O. 2 COORDINATES (IN.) (	
10.353 10.353 11.005 12.136 13.130	SECTION NO. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10	
0.1886 0.1886 0.1835 0.1835	RU .703 E O HINO NA PO RO	
1.1351 1.1359 1.1356 1.1352	10.00	
9.600 9.025 8.450 7.875	N N O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	
C1 M 4	SECTION (1975) (	

. . . . . . . . . . .

TABLE III. - Continued,

\*\* BLADE SECTION PROPERTIES OF STATOR NO. 1 FOLLOWING ROTOR NO. 1 \*\* OF BLADES = 34.0

	z.	SS	o .₁	919	96																												
	SECTION TWIST					RDINATES	HS	0.0143	0.0263	*****	0.0821	0.1351	0.1815	0.2219	0.2859	0.3100	0.3291	0.3431	0.3524	0.3569	0.3555	10.00	0.3267	0.3068	0.2815	0.2507	0.2141	0.1/11	0.1214	1 + 90 . 0	K 00 CK	0.0240	
ï.	SECTION TORSION	CONSTANT	0.0016300	0.0014535	0.0011448	NO. 8 COORDINATES	dH.	0.0143	*****	0.0010	0.0306	0.0642	***	0.121.0	0.1643	0.1809	0.1942	0.2042	0.2109	0.2143	2144	2000	0.1945	0.1810	0.1639	0.1431	0.1185	0.000	0.05/5	0.0200	X C C C X C X C X C X C X C X C X X C X X C X	מאנט ט	10.0
5.200	IMAX	ANGLE	14.274	15.219	16.743	SECTION N	د د	0.0000	0.0066	0.0195	0.1000	0.2000	0.3000	9000	0.000	0.7000	0.8000	0.9000	1.0000	1.1000	1.2000	0000	1.5000	1.6000	1.7000	1.8000	1.9000	2.0000	2.1000	2.2000	2.2400	2 2675	
COMPRESSOR	F INERTIA H C.G.	IMAX	0.087776	0.083560	0.075536	INATES	HS.	0164	.0306	****	.0813	.1305	1/3/	.2113	.2730	.2934	. 3111	.3242	.3327	.3368	. 5563	127	3078	.2890	.2654	.2367	.2026	. 1630	.1173	1690.	***		. 41.70
OF STACKING LINE IN COMPRESSOR =	MOMENTS OF THROUGH	NIMI	0.0013310	0.0013171	0.0014151	SECTION NO. 7 COORDINATES	ar .	0.0164 0	0 ****	** 6000.0	0.0264 0	0.0563 0	0.0830	0.1066 0	0.1449	0.1595 0	0.1712 0	0.1799 0	0.1858 0	0.1886 0	0.1885 0	0.1000	0.1704	0.1583 0	0.1430 0	0.1246 0	0.1030 0	0.0780	0.0496 0	0.01/6	** ****	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	0.1130
	SECTION AREA		0.27590		0.24370	SECTION NO	, : :	0.000	0.0081 ×	0.0218	0.1000	0.2000	0.3000	0.4000	0.6000	0.7000	0.8000	0.9000	1.0000	1.1000	1.2000	0000	1.5000	1.6000	1.7000	1.8000	1.9000	2.0000	2.1000	2.2000	2542.7	7 707.7	6.602.2
AXIAL LOCATION	BLADE SECTION C.G. COORDINATES	I	0.1878	0.1946	22																												
AXIA	BLADE C.G. CO	; 	1.1338	1.1332	1.1311	6 C00RD	± .	0.0186	0 ****	** 6000.	.0240 0	0519 0	0 69/0.0	0.0990	1346 0	1.1482 0	1.1591 0	1.1671 0	0.1724 0	1.1749 0	1747	1660	1.1574	0.1460 0	1.1317 0	1146 0	0 944 0	0.0713 0	0.0450	0.0126	** **		1010.
34.0	SECTION				16.529	SECTION NO. 6 COORDINATES		0.000	\$ 5600.0	0.0243	0.1000	0.2000	0.2000	0004.0	0.6000	0.7000	0.8000	0.9000	1.0000	1.1000	1.2000	0000	1.5000	1.6000	1.7000	1.8000	1.9000	2.0000	2.1000	2.2000	2962.2	20000	1.02.2
BLADES =	STACKING POINT COORDINATES	Ŧ	0.1878	0.1946	22																												
NUMBER OF	STACKI	1	1.1338	1.1332	1.1311	SECTION NO. 5 COORDINATES	H-	0208 0	.0 ****	*** 6000	0519 0.	0481 0.	0715	1103	1257	1385 0.	1486 0.	.1562 0.	1611 0.	.1635 0.	1632 0.		1468	.1360 0.	.1226 0.	.1055 0.	.0876 0.	.0659	0413	0139	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	2000	*0.20
	SECTION RAD.	100.	7.300	6.725	5.575	CTION NO.	; ; :	0 0000	.0108 **	.0268 0	1000 0	2000 0	2000		0009	7000	8000 0.	0 0006	0 0000	. 1000	2000	0000	5000	. 6000	. 7000 0	8000 0	0 0006	0000	0001	0 0007	2010	2000	20/2
	BLADE	NO.	9	۰ د	• ••0	SE	•	- 63	9	-	0	<b>a</b> (	-	., c			•	O	_					_	_	-		.7	.~ (	. 4 (	40	40	•

TABLE III. - Continued.

	SECTION IMIST STIFFNESS (IN.)**6 0.024228 0.0238766	
IN.	SECTION TORSION CONSTANT (IN.)**4 0.0010197 0.0009732	
** = 5.200 IN.	IMAX SETTING ANGLE (DEG.) 16.374 15.846 10.368	
** BLADE SECTION PROPERTIES OF STATOR NO. 1 FOLLOWING ROTOR NO. 1 ** DES = 34.0 AXIAL LOCATION OF STACKING LINE IN COMPRESSOR =	JF INERTIA SH C.G. IMAX (IN.)**4 0.072372 0.071319	ECTION NG. II COORDINATES (IN.) (IN.
FOLLOWIN ING LINE	800	0 100000000000000000000000000000000000
OR NO. 1 OF STACK	SECTION AREA (IN.)**2 0.23474 0.23147 0.32688	C T T C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
IES OF STAT AL LOCATION	BLADE SECTION C.G. COORDINATES L H (IN.) (IN.) 1.1294 0.2497 1.1283 0.2652 1.1351 0.2299	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
IN PROPERT Axi		T
ADE SECTIC 34.0	SECTION SETTING ANGLE (DEG.) 16.059 15.493	SECTION NO. 10 COORDINATES (TM.) (TM
** BL/ NUMBER OF BLADES =	STACKING POINT COORDINATES I H H II.N (IN.) 1294 0.2497 1283 0.2652 1351 0.2299	A THE STATE OF THE
NUMBER	0444	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
	BLADE SECTION RAD. (IN.) (IN.) 9 5.025 10 4.800 11 9.600	PECTION NO. 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10

TABLE III, - Continued,

	8.4500 IN. RE SURFACE Y (IN.)	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	T.E. 1.1193 0.0784 0.0249 0.0000 -9.70 83.94	E SURFACE Y (IN.)	00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1,1259 0,1720 0,0000 0,0000 -8,85 84,18
*	XCUI OF 8 PRESSUF Z (IN.)	-1.0396 -0.9367 -0.9367 -0.65259 -0.1984 -0.1984 0.65315 0.65315 0.65315 1.0053	1. E 1. 0513 - 0. 3882 - 0. 3882 0. 0251 0. 0000 0. 34. 00 83.96	XCUT OF 6.7 PRESSURE Z (IN.)		1,0298 -0,4412 0,0185 0,0185 0,085
INE ORIEN	3 FOR SURFACE Y (IN.)	-0.3690 -0.2958 -0.2006 -0.2006 -0.0005 0.1356 0.1831 0.1831 0.1831 0.1831		SURFACE Y (IN.)	100.00	
TURBOMACH	SUCTION S SUCTION S Z (IN.)	100.0000000000000000000000000000000000		SECTION S SUCTION S Z (IN.)	-10.0523 -0.05231 -0.05531 -0.05549 -0.	
NO. 1 IN THE TURBOMACHINE ORIENTATION	T OF 9.0250 IN. PRESSURE SURFACE Z Y (IN.) (IN.)	10.3940 10.24789 10.24789 10.1359 10.0294 10.0293 10.0293 10.0293 10.0293 10.0293 10.0293	T.E. 1.1186 0.0532 0.0272 0.0000 -11.29 83.90	E SURFACE Y (IN.)	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	T.E. 1.1229 0.1120 0.0204 0.0000 -8.64 84.10
FOLLOWING ROTOR NO	xcur of 9 PRESSURI (IN.)	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	L.E1.0564 -0.3697 -0.0273 0.0000 33.36	XCUI OF 7 PRESSUR 2 (IN.)	-1.0271 -0.9271 -0.6202 -0.6110 -0.21110 -0.21110 0.62080 0.64080 1.1220	L.E. -1.0378 -0.4355 0.0208 0.0000 36.99
	2 FOR URFACE Y (IN.)	-0.3486 -0.2763 -0.0825 -0.0875 -0.0890 -0.0890 -0.1753 -0.1753 -0.1753 -0.1753 -0.1753 -0.1753 -0.1753		N 5 FOR I SURFACE Y (IN.)	-0.4203 -0.3431 -0.3431 -0.13731 -0.06236 0.1323 0.1323 0.1324 0.1324 0.1324 0.1324 0.1324 0.1324 0.1324 0.1324 0.1324 0.1324	
STATOR NO. 1	SECTION S SUCTION S Z (IN.)	-1.0738 -0.84807 -0.84807 -0.6434 -0.4633 -0.1777 -0.64127 -0.6461 -0.		SECTION SUCTION S	1. 0520 0. 9635 0. 9635 0. 6655 0. 2666 0. 2666 0. 2667 0. 6697 1. 10153 1. 1281	
	.6000 IN. E SURFACE Y (IN.)	0.00132 0.00132 0.00132 0.00132 0.00132 0.00132 0.00132 0.00132	T.E. 1.1237 0.0015 0.0295 0.0295 -17.36 83.91	T.8750 IN.	10.4290 10.3746 10.3746 10.3746 10.0256 10.0256 10.0256 10.0706 10.0778 10.0778	1,1208 0,0961 0,0227 0,0000 -8,95
BLADE SECTION COORDINATES OF	XCUT OF 9. PRESSURE Z (IN.)	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	L.E1.0515 -0.3956 0.0297 0.0000 37.85	XCUT OF 7. PRESSURE Z (IN.)	-1.03288-6-0.933288-6-0.65288-6-0.1499-6-0.03189-6-0.03189-6-0.052	L.E. -1,0457 -0,4090 0,0229 0,0000 35.18
BLADE SEC	1 FOR URFACE Y (IN.)	-0.3742 -0.2943 -0.0913 -0.0870 0.0870 0.1888 0.1897 0.1897 0.1828	METERS IN.) IN.) IN.) E (DEG)	4 FOR URFACE Y (IN.)	-0.3169 -0.3169 -0.3169 -0.1195 -0.0126 0.1351 0.1764 0.1764 0.1764 0.1764	METERS IN.) IN.) IN.) E (DEG) EG)
7	SUCTION SUCTION S	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	END ELLIPSE PARAMETERS END CIRCLE Z (IN.) END CIRCLE Y (IN.) END CIR. RAD (IN.) ELLO FESE ECCENT. MAJ. AXIS SLOPE (DEG) SURF. TANG. (DEG)	SECTION SUCTION S Z (IN.)	-1.0608 -0.9701 -0.6757 -0.6757 -0.2674 -0.2674 -0.2675 -0.2675 -0.4701 -0.6711 -1.1267	END ELLIPSE PARAMETERS END CIRCLE Z (IN.) END CIRCLE Y (IN.) END CIR. AND (IN.) ELLIPSE ECCENT MAJ. AXIS SLOPE (DEG) SURF. TAMG. (DEG)
	FRACT. OF SURF.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	END END END END ELD ELL MAJ. SURF	FRACT. OF Surf.	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	END ELEND END END END END ELLI SURF

TABLE III. - Continued.

	5.0250 IN. RE SURFACE Y (IN.)	-0.5465 -0.4737 -0.2781 -0.1673 -0.0027 0.0590 0.0949 0.1096 0.0893	1.1462 0.0819 0.0113 0.0013 -15.54			
1 IN THE TURBOMACHINE DRIENTATION **	XCUT OF PRESSU		L.E. -1.0079 -0.5373 0.0122 0.0000 46.30			
INE ORIEN	9 FOR URFACE Y (IN.)	-0.5298 -0.13286 -0.13286 -0.18346 0.18346 0.18369 0.13289 0.13289				
TURBOMACE	SECTION S SUCTION S Z (IH.)	-1.0175 -0.9426 -0.68285 -0.68288 -0.27388 -0.27389 -0.27389 -0.27389 -0.6736				
NO. 1 IN THE	S.5750 IN. RE SURFACE Y (IN.)	-0.5274 -0.4590 -0.3691 -0.2749 -0.1702 -0.0063 0.0515 0.1159 0.1164	T.E. 1.1356 0.1203 0.0135 0.0000 -11.36	E SURFACE Y (IN.)	0.0555	T.E. 1.1237 0.0016 0.0295 0.0000 -17.36 83.91
COLLOWING ROTOR N	XCUT OF PRESSUR Z Z Z (IN.)	-1.0030 -0.6220 -0.6220 -0.6220 -0.6220 -0.6220 0.6220 0.6220 0.6218 0.6218 1.01858	1.E. -1.0118 -0.5161 0.0143 0.0000 43.52 84.32	XCUT OF 9 PRESSUR Z (IM.)	-1.0358 -0.7370 -0.7370 -0.6311 -0.6207 -0.02083 0.6707 0.6703 1.0099	L.E. -1.0515 -0.3956 0.0297 0.0000 37.84
	8 FOR URFACE Y (IN.)	-0.5068 -0.4211 -0.1307 -0.1303 0.1303 0.1303 0.2159 0.2159 0.2159 0.2159		IN 11 FOR SURFACE Y (IN.)	-0.3742 -0.2942 -0.0870 0.0217 0.1643 0.16897 0.1887 0.1887 0.1887 0.1887	
STATOR NO. 1	SECTION SUCTION S	-1.0226 -0.85454 -0.65734 -0.65734 -0.65736 -0.03648 -0.6582 -0.6582 -0.65718 -0.65718 -0.65718		SECTION SUCTION S Z Z (IN.)	-1.00 % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %	
JIMATES OF	5.1500 IN. 9E SURFACE Y (IM.)	-0.5017 -0.4375 -0.26481 -0.2668 -0.0130 -0.0130 -0.0130 0.1093	1.1293 0.1300 0.0158 0.0000 -9.35	TE SURFACE Y (IN.)	-0.5514 -0.5788 -0.2788 -0.1635 -0.0624 0.0073 0.0073 0.0073 0.0073 0.0073 0.0073 0.0073 0.0073	T.E. 1.1522 0.0550 0.0104 0.0000 -18.24 84.56
BLADE SECTION COORDINATES	XCUT OF PRESSUR Z Z Z (IN.)	-1.0112 -0.79155 -0.7	1.E. -1.0206 -0.4983 0.0164 0.0000 40.96	XCUT OF PRESSUR Z Z Z (IN.)	-1.0010 -0.7846 -0.7846 -0.7873 -0.6373 -0.6374 -0.0093 -0.009	1. E1. 0086 -0. 5430 0. 0113 0. 0000 47. 48
BLADE SEC	IN 7 FOR I SURFACE Y (IN.)	-0.3946 -0.3946 -0.1730 -0.1730 -0.0513 0.1834 0.1834 0.1233 0.1234 0.1234 0.1234 0.1234 0.1234	ARAMETERS Z (IN.) Y (IN.) D (IN.) ENT. (DPE (DEG)	10 FOR URFACE (IN.)	-0.5362 -0.4655 -0.2036 -0.2036 -0.2036 0.1376 0.137776 0.13776 0.13776 0.13776 0.13776 0.13776 0.13776 0.13776 0.1377	METERS IN.) IN.) IN.) E (DEG)
;	SECTION S SUCTION S Z (IN.)	-1.0 826 -0.896466 -0.89666 -0.67866 -0.6783 -0.03781 -0.03781 -0.03781 -0.691 -0.691 -0.691 -0.691 -0.691 -0.691 -0.691	END ELLIPSE PARAMETERS END CIRCLE Z (IN.) END CIRCLE X (IN.) END X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	SECTION S SUCTION S Z (IN.)	10076 100766 10089766 10089766 10089766 10089769 10089789 10088789 10088789 10088789 10088789 10088789 10088789 10088789 10088789 10088789	END ELLIPSE PARAMETERS END CIPCLE Z (IN.) END CIPCLE Y (IN.) ENT ZIP PAD (IN.) ENLIPPE ECCEPTE (DEG) SUPF. IANG. (DEG)
	FRACT. OF SHIPF.		E4D E1 E8D E8D E8D E8D E8D E11 E8D E8D E8D	FFACT. OF SURF.	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	END EL END EL END EL LI EL LI EL LI EL LI

TABLE III. - Continued.

\*\* BLADE SECTION PROPERTIES OF ROTOR NO. 2 \*\*

IN. SECTION	CONSTANT STIFFRESS (IN.)**4	0.0001217 0.0076849 0.0001217 0.0076849 0.0001428 0.0084126 0.0001879 0.0092866	1000	0.0100 0.0100 ***** 0.0315		0.0018 0.0567 0.0022 0.0633		0.0026 0.0768 0.0026 0.0792									0.0157 0.0157
.,	ANGLE (DEG.)	58.983 58.483 56.500	SECTION P	0.0142	0000	0.3000	0.5000	0.7000	0.9000	1.2030	1.3000	1.5000	1.7000	1.8000	2.0000	2.0085	2.0244
AXIAL LOCATION OF STACKING LINE IN COMPRESSOR LADE SECTION SECTION MOMENIS OF INERTIA	UGH C.G. IMAX 4 (IN.)**4	9 0.028379 7 0.030789 4 0.033954	RDINATES HS (IN.)	0.0283	0.0358	0.0502	0.0608 0.0648	0.0678	0.0712	0.0712	0.0650	0.0613	0.050.0	0.0443	0.0285	*****	0.0138
ING LINE IN CO	IMIN CIN.)**	3 0.0000339 0.7 0.0000339 0.7 0.0000397 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.	HP HS (IN.)	7 * 0 7 * 0 7 * 0 7 * 0 8 br>8 * 0 8 *	0.0001	0.0003	0.0002	0.0000	-0.0002	-0.0002	0.0002	0.0004	0.0003	0.0002	0000	00000	0.0138
OF STACK!	AREA (IN.)**2	0.186/1 0.10803 0.11477 0.12597	SECTION P	0.0000	0.1000	0.3000	0.5000	0.7000	0.9000	1.1000	1.3000	1.5000	1.7000	1.8000	2.0000	2.0101	2.0342
AXIAL LOCATION BLADE SECTION	8	5 0.0284 5 0.0301 7 0.0348	2 COORDINATES HP HS N.) (IN.)	0.0249	0.0323	0.0462	0.0566	0.0536	0.0673	0.0678 0.0668	0.0651	0.0588	9350.0	0.0416	0.0246	*****	0.0113
m)		1.0056 1.0069 1.0086 1.0097		**. **. **. **.	0000	5000.0-	-0.0007	-0.0008	-0.0007	-0.0004	0.0003	0.0010	0.0012	0.0010	0.0001	0.000.0	0.0119
= 38.0 SECTIO	SETTIN ANGLE (DEG.)	50.218 59.895 58.493 56.545	SECTION NO.			0.3000						1.5000	1.5000	1.8000	2.0000	2.0073	2.0135
NUMBER OF BLADES : STACKING POINT	<u> </u>	0.9941 -0.0127 0.9960 -0.0120 0.9996 -0.0067 1.0028 0.0016	1 COORDINATES HP HS IN.) (IN.)	0.0235	0.0312	0.0457	0.0566	0.0641	0.0682 0.0630	0.0689	0.0662	0.0597	0.048	0.0414	0.0228	*****	0.0112
7	٠.	9.375 0.9 9.000 0.9 8.625 1.0	4 NO. 1 CI			1000.0-					0.0016			0.0018		0.0000	0.0112
BLADE SECTADI		H C) P) 4	SECTION NO.	0.0000	0.1000	0.3000	0.5000	0.7000	1.6956	1.1000	1.3090	1.5000	1.5000	3008.1	2.003(	2.0035	2.015

TABLE III. - Continued.

\*\* BLADE SECTION PROPERTIES OF ROTOR NO. 2 \*\*

## AKIAL LOCATION OF STACKING LINE IN COMPRESSOR = 9.200 IN.  ### BLABE SECTION  ### C.G. COORDINATES  ### C.G
FECTION OF STACKING LINE IN COMPRESSOR = 9.200
FECTION OF STACKING LINE IN COMPRESSOR = 9.200
L. LOCATION DF STACKING LINE IN COMPRESSOR  SECTION MOMEN'S DE INFRITA  (IN.) (IN.)**2 (IN.)**4 (IN.)**4  0.0402 0.10994 0.001084 0.05786  0.0578 0.12855 0.0001188 0.067365  0.0716 0.12855 0.0001188 0.067365  0.0716 0.12855 0.0001188 0.067365  0.0716 0.12855 0.0001188 0.067365  0.0716 0.12855 0.0001188 0.067365  1.0719 0.0001 0.0001 0.0017  1.071 0.0011 0.0001 0.0017  1.072 0.0010 0.0018 0.0017  1.073 0.0010 0.0018 0.0018  1.072 0.0010 0.0018  1.073 0.0010 0.0118  1.073 0.0010 0.0118  1.074 0.0010 0.0118  1.075 0.0010 0.0118  1.075 0.0010 0.0118  1.076 0.00118  1.077 0.0018  1.077 0.0018
CONTION OF STACKING LINE INCOMING OF STACKING LINE IN THROUGH   Continuo of State
L LOCATION DF STACKITY INTERPORTED AREA  (IN.) (IN.) ***  (IN.) (IN
LL LOCATION ORDINATES CIN.) CIN.) CIN.) CIN.) CO.0736
X A
0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
SECTION NO. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10
ACACING PLADES = 2 COCRDINATES (T.L.)
ZO*coccoccoccoccocc
SECTION NO. 250 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

TABLE III. - Continued,

NUMBER OF BLADES = 18.0		IN.	SECTION SECTION TORSION THIST CONSTANT STREEMS	00000		.0016118 0.0183776	NO. 12 COORDINATES	CIN. ) CIN.)		. 0000 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	0.0061 0.0247	0.0242 0.1034	0.0416 0.1305	0.0742 0.1800	0.0833 0.2026	0.1036 0.2236	0.1298 0.2616	0.1416 0.2784	0.1524 0.2939	0.1523 0.3789	_	_		0.2079 0.3687	_	0.2123 0.3735	0.2127
** BLADE SECTION PROPERTIES OF REALPLES OF		9.200	IMAX SETTING	(DEG.)	33,189	27.384	SECTION NO			•			0.1500	0.2500	0.3000	0.3500	0.4500	0.5000	0.5500	0.6500		_	 ~ -		_		
** BLADE SECTION PROPERTIES OF REALPLES OF	R NO. 2 **	LINE IN COMPRESSOR	MOMENTS OF INERTIA THROUGH C.G. TMIN	**('NI) ***('NI)	0005596 0.061317	.0017578 0.069021	11 COORDINATES	CINI) CINI	_	<b>.</b>		0	00			181	213	<b>.</b>	σ.	181					-	* r	.027/ 0.027/
** BLADE  ** BLADE  ** BLADE  ** BLADE  ** CORDINATES  ** CORDINAT	IES OF ROTO	OF STACKING	SECTION 1 AREA	(IN.)**2	0.23403	0.26089	SECTION NO.			*													~ -		1.9719 0	1.9923 **	
**************************************	LADE SECTION PROPERT	AXIAL LOCATION	BLADE SECTION C.G. COORDINATES	(IN.) (IN.)			IG COORDINATES	IN.) (IN.)										~		_					_	* ~	
SECTION STACKING POINT FEATURE FOR BLADES RAD. COORDINATES IN 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	x x		SECTION SETTING	(DEG.)	38.077	26.287	SECTION NO.	CIN.		*						0.7000	0.9000	1.0000	1.1000	9 43						* *	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
26			2102					IN.) CIN.)							-			-							-		
					10 6.375	12 5.650	SECTION NO.			*																2.0035 **	,

TABLE III. - Continued.

\*\* BLADE SECTION PROPERTIES OF ROTOR NO. 2 \*\*

	(0.00.01.01.0	
	SECTION TWIST STIFFNESS (IN.)**6 0.0196352 0.0223002	
IN.	SECTION TORSION COHSIANT (IN.)***T 0.0017010 0.0018448	
= 9.200	IMAX SETTING ANGLE (DEG.) 22.873 16.080 22.275	
OF STACKING LINE IN COMPRESSOR	S OF INERTIA OUGH C.G. IMAX # 4 (IN.) **4 4 8 0.07327 28 0.073905	0. 15 COORDINATES  (IN.)  (IN.
ING LINE 1	MOMENT THR IMIN (IN.)* 0.00277 0.00505	00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	SECTION AREA (IN.)**2 0.27049 0.28844 0.27189	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$
AXIAL LOCATION	LADE SECTION . COORDINATES H (IN.) 12 0.2764 016 0.3573 114 0.2837	0. 14 COORDINATES (IN.)
1	80.1H	0.00   11   12   13   14   15   15   15   15   15   15   15
38.0	SECTION SETTING ANGLE (DEG.) 21.417 14.736 20.793	PECTION TO THE PROPERTY OF THE
NUMBER OF BLADES =	STACKING POINT COORDINATES L (IN.) (IN.) (IN.) (10.023 0.2762 1.0014 0.2837	2 COORD NATES  1
	ADE SECTION PAD. 10. (1N.) 3 5.225 5 5.427	2
	LAI 133 154	

TABLE III. - Continued.

	PRESSURE SURFACE Z Y (IN.)	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	-0.8293	8750 IN. CIN.) (IN.)	0.3038 0.4588 0.5328 0.6912 0.7687 -0.7810
	5	-0.5207 -0.4686 -0.3956 -0.3120 -0.2074 -0.1028 0.2160 0.3171 0.3975 0.5224	-0.5328	XCUT OF 7.8750 IN. PRESSURE SURFACE (IN.) (IN.) (1N.) -0.5947 -0.7924 -0.5515 -0.6026 -0.5515 -0.6026 -0.5517 -0.1955 -0.1114 -0.1656 -0.1114 -0.1656 -0.1114 -0.1656	0.2592 0.3834 0.4828 0.5697 0.6317 -0.6100
** NOI	SECTION 3 FOR X SUCTION SURFACE Z Y (IN.) (IN.)	-0.8230 -0.6087 -0.6087 -0.1183 -0.1183 6.2532 6.2532 6.5566 0.5566 0.5566 0.5566		SURFACE SURFACE (IM.) (IM.) -0.7714 -0.6852 -0.6852 -0.4312 -0.2658 -0.4312 -0.2658 -0.0548 0.2098	0.3612 0.5092 0.7247 0.7949
ORIENTAT	SECTION SUCTION Z (IN.)	-0.5455 -0.5066 -0.3607 -0.2635 -0.0626 -0.0591 0.1561 0.2679 0.2679 0.2679		SECTION 6 FOR NOTION SURFACE (IN.) (	0.1903 0.3245 0.5324 0.6030
. 2 IN THE TURBOMACHINE ORIENTATION **	PRESSURE SURFACE Z Y (IN.) (IN.)	0.000000000000000000000000000000000000	-0.8386 0.8871	XCUT OF 8.2500 IN. PRESSURE SURFACE (IN.) (IN.) (1N.) -0.5677 -0.8096 -0.5109 -0.7280 -0.5109 -0.7280 -0.2239 -0.3220 -0.1080 -0.1602 0.1250 0.1626	
2 IN THE	<b>ಪ</b>	0 - 1 - 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	-0.5145	XCUT OF RESSURE S. L. S.	0.2418 0.4587 0.4521 0.5337 0.5919 -0.5820
ROTOR NO.	SECTION 2 FOR X SUCTION SURFACE Z Y (IN.) (IN.)	-0 833 -0 7427 -0 6726 -0 6727 -0 1192 -0 1192 0 2277 0 2883 0 5664 0 8943		SECTION SURFACE (IN.) (IN.) (1N.) (1	0.5716 0.5267 0.7542 0.7542 0.8287
INATES OF	SECTION SUCTION Z (IN.)	-0.5558 -0.15558 -0.15558 -0.15558 -0.15558 -0.15558 -0.15558 -0.15558 -0.1558 -0.1558 -0.1558 -0.1558		SECTIO SUCTION (IN.) (IN.) -0.5973 -0.4790 -0.2895 -0.2895 -0.2895 -0.2895	0.1787 0.3045 0.4073 0.4987 0.5648
BLADE SECTION COORDINATES OF ROTOR NO.	XCUT OF 9.5250 IN. PRESSURE SURFACE Z Y (IN.) (IN.)	-0 8461 -0 7594 -0 64991 -0 13255 -0 13256 -0 1356 -0	-0.8403 0.8884	E 5050 IN.  E 507 ACE  (IN.)  (IN.)  (1N.)	0.5413 0.5071 0.6395 0.7555 0.8387 -0.8156
** BLADE SE	CCUT OF 9 PRESSUR Z (IN.)	-0.4989 -0.3796 -0.3796 -0.3796 -0.1018 -0.1018 -0.1018 -0.1035 -0.1955 -0.292 -0.202	-0.5092	SECTION SURFACE PRESSURE SUPFACE (IN.) (IN	0.5255 0.3355 0.4237 0.5557 0.5557
×	SURFACE Y	-0.8354 -0.7454 -0.6177 -0.2738 -0.1887 -0.1562 0.2292 0.5683 0.7600 0.8147 0.8147	0× 0×	SURFACE (IN.) (IN.) (IN.) (IN.) (IN.) (0.7199 (0.7199 (0.7183) (0.7183)	0.5426 0.5425 0.6694 0.7793 0.8570
	SECTION 1 FOR X SUCTION SURFACE Z Y (IN.) (IN.)	- 0 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 . 5 .	CIRCLE CENTER CIRCLE CENTER		
	FRACT. OF SURF.	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	1.E.C	7	

TABLE III. - Continued.

KCUT OF 6.7500 IN. PRESSURE SUPFACE Z Y (IN.) (IN.)		*0.7019 *0.7067 0.7683 0.6702 XCUI DE 5.4570 IN. FRESTURE SUMPACE (IN.) (IN.)	0.000 0.000
XCUI OF 6 PRESSUR Z (IH.)	00000000000000	xCHT OF 5	0.000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
RIENTATION ** SECTION 9 FOR SUCTION UPFACE Z CIM.) CIM.)	0.000 0.000	SECTION 12 FOR SIGITIN SUPERCE T (14) (14)	0.05599 0.05590 0.01100 0.01100 0.01100 0.01100 0.01100 0.01000 0.01000 0.01000 0.01000 0.01000 0.01000 0.01000
SECTIONS SECTIONS SUCTIONS CITONS	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	\$10110 \$10018 \$10019	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
IN THE TURBOMACHINE ORIENTATION #4   T OF 7,1250 IN.   SECTION 9 F   PRESSURE SUFFACE   SUCTION SUPFACE   SUCTION SUPFACE   SUCTION SUPFACE   SUCTION SUPFACE   SUCTION SUPFACE   SUPFAC	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	-0.6700 -0.7346 -0.7074 -0.6730 IN PRESCRIPE SUPPRO-	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
SECTING B FRO SCHILD IN THE TUPBOMACH SECTING B FRO SCHILD FRESSURE SUFFICIES FOR SCHILD SCHI		-0.6700 n 1034 xcut of 6 PREDSHP	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
( MI) A B E P A B E P B E P B		SECTION 11 FOR SUCTION SURFACE Z (1N.) (1N.)	00 ( 0 ) ( 0
STORY			60000000000000000000000000000000000000
ALABE SECTION CORPURATES OF PRICE PRICES SECTION BY SECTION BY SECTION BY SECTION BY SECTION BY SECTION SEC		10.5593 -0.7594 20.107 6.3949 IN. 20.107 6.3949 IN.	
* BLADE SEC XCUT OF 7.		-0.5193 0.6108 20108 20108 0.140	
SURFACE Y (IM.)		E CHAIRD SIGNATED SCOTTER SIGNATURE FOR EACH CARROLLE SIGN	
SECTION 7 FOR XC. 5'- E			
4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		Section 1997 Secti	

TABLE III. - Continued.

\*\* BLADE SECTION COORDINATES OF ROTOR NO. 2 IN THE TURBOMACHINE ORIENTATION \*\*

E SURFACE	CIN.	-0.6069	-0.5345	-0.4366	-0.3304	-0.2079	-0.0989	-0 0057		1000	0.1191	0.1410	200	0000	0.100	0.0660		-0.5863	0.0992	
XCUT OF 5.4269 PRESSURE SUR	(IN.)	-0.8067	-0.7406	-0.6441	-0.5281	-0.3740	-0.2102	0 4 5 0 1		0.145/	0.3371	6 3 6 8		707.0	1447	0.9558		-0.8278	0.9640	
15 FOR SURFACE	(IN.)	-0.5699	-0.4819	-0.3632	-0.2351	-0.0886	0 3 9 2	200	***	P. 2226	. 2683	2776		1642.0	0.1897	0.1307				
SECTION SUCTION	(IN.)	-0.8522	-0.7964	-n.7107	-U.6023	-0.4511	0.80		2660.0-	0.0989	0.3092	1001	0000	507.0	0.8561	0.9774				
.2250 IN. E SURFACE	CIN.)	-0.5854	-0.5102	06050-	-0.3005	-0 1778	0.170	30.00	0.0126	0.0720	6660 0		0.0079	0.0425	-0.0296	-0.1031		-0.5649	-0.0692	
XCUI OF 5.225 PRESSURE SU	(14.)	-0.8325	-0.7685	-0 6741	20.01	7 7 7 7 7	77.6	0007.0-	-0.0580	0.1317	7117		0.5403	0.7135	0.8675	0.9782		-0 8547	6966.0	
SECTION 14 FOR )	CIN.)	-0.5485	-0 4575	-0 3351	20.00	2000	0000	00/0.0	0.1681	0.2324	0.0550	2000	0.22.08	0.1585	0.0591	-0.0380				
SECTION	(IN.)	[0880]	45000	20.01	2017		TC/4.01	-0.3002	-0.1070	0 1022	1301	6.3643	0.5561	0.7440	0.9068	2010	2			
5.4500 IN.	CIN.)	16040-	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	70.7.0	10.40	20.00	-0.2110	-0.1015	-0.0074	0 3683	1	0.1213	0.1456	0.1422	0 1164	2 2 2	000.0	-0.5007	0.1164	
XCUT OF 5.450 PRESSURE SU	( 'NE)	8 6	9,00	0/1/10	20.00	6570.0	-0.3/10	-0.2076	-0.0348	0 7 7 7 0	7	6.55/5	0.5361	0.7002	8,569		10000	0 20 0	0.9602	
13 FOR SURFACE	CIN.)	10.53	-0.0/63	0.404.0	2966.0-	-0.2334	-0.0921	0.0360	0.71	71.0	0177.0	0.2637	0 2795	0 2540	20.00		6 / <del>5</del> 1 · 0		π. σ. σ.	
SECTION SUCTION	(1N.)	***	26.04.0	10.7900	9/0/-0-	0000 - D	-0.4436	-0.2813	7860 0-		00000	0.3075	0.5257	7045	26.0		17/4.0		IRCLE CENTER	
FRACT.	SURF.		0.00	60.0	0.12	0.20	0.30	0 5 0		9 6	9.0	0 . 70	C & C		0 0		00.1	•		

AD-A109 888

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION CLEVEL--ETC F/G 21/5
COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR AERODYNAMIC AND BLADING DESIGN OF MULTISTA--ETC(U)
DEC 81 JE CROUSE, W T GORRELL
UNCLASSIFIED NASA-TP-1946

USAAVRADCOM-TR-A0-C-21 ... 2.42 END 3 **-8**2

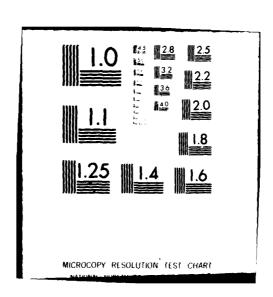


TABLE III. - Continued.

\*\* BLADE SECTION PROPERTIES OF STATOR NO. 1 FOLLOWING ROTOR NO. 2 \*\*

10.0-10.0-1	
SECTION IMIST STIFFNESS (IM.)*** 0.0000311 0.007698 0.007698	7 C000 C000 C000 C000 C000 C000 C000 C0
1N. 5 SECTION 5 SECTION CONSION (IN.)**4 (IN.)*4 (IN.)	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00
= 12.701 IMAX SETTING ANGLE (DEC.) 9.480 11.372 12.514	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
IN COMPRESSOR 000GH C.G. 1MAX 44 (IN) X*4 10 0 0 59209 81 0 0 0 59209 83 0 0 0 0 592800 50 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	SECTION NO. 3 CORRDINATES  (IN.)  (TH.)  (TH
MOMENTS OF THROUGH TMIN ( 1N 2981 0 0.000513 0 0.000518 0	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00
OF STACKI SECTION AREA (IN.)**2 0.19590 0.18626 0.17770	SEC 1
AXIAL LOCATION OF STACKING LINE IN COMPRESSOR BLADE SECTION MOMENTS OF INERIA THROUGH C.G. CORDINATES AREA THROUGH C.G. (CORDINATE) (IN.) ** (IN.)	THE CORPLIANTES (T.M.)  THE CO
42.0 SETTION SETTING ANGLE (DEG.) 11.372 11.372 12.510 13.393	SECTION NO. 2  1
NUMBER OF BLADES = STACKING POINT CORDINATES	N
SECTION ST RAD. (IN.) (IN.) (IN.) 9.325 0.8 8.325 0.8 7.825 0.8	NO.
BLADE SECT NO. (1) 1 99. 2 85.	SECTION

TABLE III. - Confinued.

SECTION TWIST STIMIST STIMIST (IN.) W.*6 0.0059269 0.0059269	RDINATES   RESTREE   RESTR
1N. 5C.TION 1ORS: DN 1ORS: TN 1ORS: TN 1O	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
** = 12.700 IMAX SETTING ANGLE (DEG.) 14.397 15.284 16.385	*
IN COMPRESSOR 10 COM	7
10. 1 FOLLDWING ROSTACKING LINE IN MOMENTS OF ILL STANDARD CITCON MOMENTS OF ILL STANDARD CITCON STANDARD CITC	NO. 7 COOR IN STATE OF STATE O
FOR NO. 1 F  1 OF STACKI  SECTION  AREA  (IN.) **2  0.16163  0.16172  0.15417  0.15422	PECT 1
BLADE SECTION PROPERTIES OF STATOR NO. 1 FOLLOWING ROTOR NO. 2 42.0  SECTION BLADE SECTION SECTION MOMENTS OF INERTISETING C.G. COORDINATES AREA INTO HIGHOUT C.G. COORDINATES AREA C.G. COORDINAT	COOOD
10N PROPERTY AX1	# CO
ADE SECTION \$2.0 \$ECTION \$ETTING ANGLE (ANGLE) (ANG	PEC
NUMBER OF BLADES = STACKING POINT COORDINATES (LORDINATES (LN ) (L	COORDINATES  THE STATES  THE S
ADE SECTION ADE PADO 0. LOC: LOC: LND: 5. 7. 325 6. 850 6. 850 8. 5.900	SECTION NO. 15 CO. 110 NO. 15 CO. 110 NO. 15 CO. 15

TABLE III. - Continued.

10N ST NESS	(1N.)**6 .0055240 .0079996																				
S.	(1N.)**6 0.0055240 0.0079996																				
IN. SECTION TORSION CONSTANT	(IN.)**4 0.0003544 0.0009080																				
12.700 IMAX SETTING ANGLE	(DEG.) 18.147 9.568																				
TOR NO. 2 COMPRESSOR F INERTIA H C.G.	(IN.)**4 0.027007 0.039064																				
** BLADE SECTION PROPERTIES OF STATOR NO. 1 FOLLOWING ROTOR NO. 2 ** DES = 42.0 AXIAL LOCATION OF STACKING LINE IN COMPRESSOR = INT SECTION BLADE SECTION SECTION MOMENTS OF INERIA ES SETTING C.G. COORDINATES AREA IMPOUGH C.G. H ANGLE L.	(IN.)**4 0.0008286 0.0007835																				
OR NO. 1 FC OF STACKIP SECTION AREA	(IN.)**2 0.14159 0.19535																				
ROPERTIES OF STAT AXIAL LOCATION BLADE SECTION C.G. COORDINATES	(IN.) 0.2290 0.1678	INATES HS IN.)	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	. 1216	1665	2038	2339	2574	2805	2882	2898	2853	2671	2471	2206	2047	1676	.1230	.0693	**************************************	.0245
PROPERTI AXIA BLADE C.G. CO	(IN.) 0.8765 0.8765	10. 10 COORD HP (IN.)			0.0555	0 931 0	0.1127 0	1281 0	1634 0	900	0.1496	000	000		00				.00	*	0.0245
42.0 \$2.0 Section Setting Angle	(DEG.) 17.824 9.569	Z.	0.0329			0.3500			0.7000	200		1.0000			000		1.5000				1.7413 **
F BLA NG PO	(IN.) 0.2290 0.1678		**************************************	1275	1870	2361	2751	3189	3365	3673	3502	3455	3329	3124	2832	2649	1962	1357	5090	***************************************	.0175
	(IN.) 0.8765 0.8765	#P C00F	*		0.0959	1.1548 0.1			0.2345	900	0.2459	2626	0.2327	2059				0.0801	•••	2	0.0101
DE SECTION RAD.	5.800 9.299	ž	•	0.1500	0.2500	0.3500	0.4500		0.7000		0000										1.7528
BLADE No.	<b>.</b> 5	J.																			

[ABLE III. - Continued.

SECTION 3 FCR YOUR PE 8,3350 IN, SUCTION SUPERCE CITY, O (IN.) XCUI OF 6.8500 IN.
PRESSURE SUPFACE
7
1 (IN.) (IN.) -0.3066 CT 440 CT 84 8085 TURBOMACHINE ORIENTATION 90 00000000000 IN THE XCUT OF 7.3250 IN.
PRESSURE SURFACE
Z (IH.) (IN.) SURFACE PRESSURE SURFACE Y (IN.) (IN.) 0.3137 0.12318 0.12818 0.12818 0.0086 0.0086 0.0087 0.0087 0.0087 0.0087 ~ ROTOR NO. 8119 7.7900 61167 61167 7.8662 1.0037 1.0037 7.7869 6669 8659 NO. 1 FOLLOWING 22.56 12.75 12.75 10.73 SECTION SUCTION SU Z (IN.) SECTION SUCTION SU Z (IN.) STATOR 99999999999 E PRESSURE SURFACE (IN.) (IN.) x xcur of 7.8250 IN.
PRESSURE SURFACE
2 Y Y (IN.) 9 -0.3383 -0.29660 -0.29660 -0.1829 -0.01832 -0.01836 -0.01 \*\* BLADE SECTION CODRDINATES -0.8164 0.8641 SECTION 1 FOR X SUCTION SURFACE Z Y (IN.) (IN.) SECTION 4 FOR 3 SUCTION SURFACE Z Y (IM.) (IN.) -0.2656 -0.2656 -0.0556 -0.0556 -0.0556 -0.056 -0 .3084 -0 .0053 -0 CIRCLE CENTER 86428 1054487 1054487 1054487 105487 

TABLE III. - Concluded.

)

6.3750 IN. SECTION 8 FOR XCUT OF 5.9000 IN. SECTION 9 FOR XCUT OF 5.2000 IN. URE SURFACE SUCTION SURFACE PRESSURE SURFACE SUCTION SURFACE PRESSURE SURFACE Y Z Z X Y Z Z X Y Z Z X Y X Z X X X X X	7 -0.4044 -0.7730 -0.4490 -0.7561 -0.4624 -0.7666 -0.4678 -0.7677 -0.4799 -0.4	3 -0.3945 9.29874 0.0657 -0.7576 -0.4731 9.29291N. 10.8374 0.0657 0.0657 0.0558 10.8374 0.0657 0.0657 0.0558 2 -0.261 3 -0.210 4 -0.094 6 -0.0148 6 -0.0148 6 -0.0148 6 -0.0148 6 -0.0148 6 -0.0148
6.3750 IN. URE SURFACE Y Y (IN.)	-0.7730 -0.7730 -0.5260 -0.5260 -0.3766 -0.1376 -0.1366 0.5241 0.5241 0.6741 0.6741	XCUT 0F 9455 -0.3945
FRACT. SECTION 7 FOR XCUT OF OF SUCTION SURFCE PRESS SURF. (IM.) (IM.) (IM.)	0.00 -0.7941 -0.3861 0.05 -0.7316 -0.2316 0.20 -0.65230 -0.1003 0.30 -0.5230 -0.1003 0.30 -0.5230 -0.1003 0.50 -0.2035 0.1003 0.70 -0.2035 0.1052 0.70 -0.3315 0.1052 0.80 0.5158 0.1059 0.80 0.5889 0.1007	T.E. CIRCLE CENTER FRACT. SECTION 10 FOR XC OF Z (IN.)  SURF. Z (IN.)  OO - 0.5644  OO - 0.7623 - 0.2644  OO - 0.7623 - 0.1119  OO - 0.7624 - 0.0564  OO - 0.7624 - 0.1019

TABLE IV. - SUMMARY OF IDEF (IROW) INPUT OPTIONS

IDEF (IROW)	Cente	erline	Thiel	mess	Cent	ertine	Thickness			
	$\mathbf{s}_1$	$\mathbf{s}_2$	S <sub>m, 1</sub>	$s_{m,2}$	$\mathbf{s}_{1}$	$\mathbf{s}_2$	$s_{m,1}$	$s_{n_i,2}$		
		Orig	in		Range (all positive S)					
-1	Leading edge	Trailing edge	Maximum thickness	Maximum thickness	0 to S <sub>1</sub> e	a to S <sub>2</sub> c	n to S <sub>m,1</sub> c	n to S <sub>m, 2</sub> c		
<b>-</b> 3	Transition point	Trailing edge								
-2	Leading edge	Transition point								
-1 or <-1	Transition point	Transition point								
1 or >1	Transition point	Transition point	Maximum thickness	Maximum thickness	0 to 1.0	0 to 1.0	0 to 1,0	0 to 1.0		
2	Leadinz edge	Transition point						}		
:,	Transition por t	Trailing edge								
	Leading office	Fraiting edge								

## TABLE $\mathbf{V}_\star$ - CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPIRICAL

### ADDITIVE TERM AND ITS EFFECTS

### ON DENOMINATOR

Mach number in meridional plane, M <sub>m</sub>	м <sup>2</sup>	$M_{m}^{2} = 1$	Additive factor	Denomi = nator
0.50	0.25	0.75	0.0001	0.7501
.70	. 49	.51	,0006	.5106
. 80	. 64	. 36	,0027	. 3627
.90	.51	.19	.0150	.2050
. 95	.9025	,007.5	.0377	,1552
. 97	, 9409	0.5(4)	,0554	.1145
.99	.9501	,0100	,0.20	.1619
1,00	1.00	.0000	. [1000	, 1000

TABLE VI – SUMMARY OF COLUTICHAUS FOR INOMIAL.  $R_{\rm 0}$  R. AS A FUNCTION OF S.

	6	; K													D <sub>1</sub>					
	,	1 18										, 			-a1a-			•		
	2	1 18,7							2.5	$^{0}$ 1		$^{2}$ $^{6}$ $^{2}$			7.10	. 210 <sup>5</sup> 0 <sup>2</sup>				
$D_n = C_n \operatorname{nR}_t$	9	$\frac{1}{9}$ H = 1						D <sub>1</sub>	, instant	; o <b>1</b> o s		6D <sup>3</sup> D <sub>3</sub>	150 102		<sup>†</sup> a <sub>ç</sub> a9	Taraldec	galaos ·			
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1. Report No NASA TP-1946 AVRADCOM T	1	ernment Accession No.	3 Recipient's Catalog	No					
4 Title and Subtitle		<del>/                                      </del>	5. Report Date	0.1					
COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR AE	RODYNAMIC AN	D BLADING	December 1981  6. Performing Organization Code						
DESIGN OF MULTISTAGE AXIA	L-FLOW COMPI	RESSORS	505 –32 –2A	ation Code					
7. Author(s)			8. Performing Organiza	ation Report No					
James E. Crouse and William T	Gorrell		F-280						
			10. Work Unit No						
9. Performing Organization Name and Address			11 Contract or Grant No						
and	NASA Lewis Research Center and								
Propulsion Laboratory AVRADCOM Research and Techn	nology Laborator	ies							
Cleveland, OH 44135			13. Type of Report an	d Period Covered					
12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address			Technical Pa	per					
National Aeronautics and Space A Washington, DC 20546	agministration		14. Sponsoring Agency	<del></del>					
u.S. Army Aviation Research and	d Davalonment C	ommand							
St. Louis, MO 63166	n Development C	Jiiiiaiia							
5. Supplementary Notes									
James E. Crouse: Lewis Resear	rch Center.								
William T. Gorrell: Propulsion	Laboratory, AV	RADCOM Research	and Technology	Laboratories.					
6. Abstract									
A code for computing the aerody desired, the associated blading a Compressible flow, which is associated blading a dimensional solution in the meri coefficients and boundary layer bequation are solved with the street blade rows. The annulus profile A number of other input paramet geometry. In particular, blade fourth-degree polynomials for two solution and, if desired, blading	geometry input for sumed to be stead dional plane with blockage. The re- camline curvature, mass flow, pre- ters specify and element centerli- vo segments. The	or internal flow and ally and axisymmetric viscous effects me adial equation of me method on calculusessure ratio, and a control the blade renes and thicknesses output includes a	alysis codes is p ic, is the basis foodeled by pressu otion and the cor- ation stations our rotative speed ar ow aerodynamics s can be specified detailed aerody	resented. For a two- are loss ntinuity tside the re input. s and rd with mamic					
17 Key Words (Suggested by Author(s))		18 Distribution Statemen	·						
Compressor design	j	Unclassified - unlimited							
Axial-flow compressor		STAR Category							
Multistage compressor									
			T						
19 Security Classif (of this report)  Unclassified	20 Security Classif to Unclass		21 No of Pages 101	22 Price*					
Unciassineu	i uncias:	9111111	101	1 A06					

